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Consumer Price Index Apparel Manual

U. S. Department of Labor
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PREFACE

The CPI Apparel Manual was prepared by the Apparel Section of the Washington Office with the assistance of the Office of Field Operations. It has been revised through the efforts of both the regional and national offices. The regional offices provided invaluable comments and input on early drafts of the manual while the national office spent considerable time reviewing and coordinating feedback as well as refining the manual. In addition, Louise Paine, of the Boston regional office, prepared the updated apparel illustrations for this document.

The manual's intended audience is CPI field representatives and other CPI staff in regional and national offices. The manual not only provides information needed to price apparel but also describes pertinent pricing information on footwear, sewing materials, jewelry, and watches. Copies of the Apparel manual are distributed to field representatives at the Phase I training and are accessible at regional offices.

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Part One - Introduction

I. PURPOSE OF MANUAL

The Apparel Manual is designed as a teaching and pricing aid for use by the field representatives. The apparel industry is volatile; apparel styles and materials frequently change. This manual provides basic information and illustrations on apparel styles, construction, and materials which will be helpful to field representatives in item identification. Many manufacturers and retailers may refer to the same garment by different names. Therefore it is necessary for the field representative to adhere, strictly, to the definitions and descriptions in this manual when reporting price information. Any conflicting information may be recorded in a ZZ99, an FM, or an SO-608A.

This manual is being revised for several reasons. First, due to the changing marketplace, many definitions needed to be revised, deleted, or added. Second, a substantial number of checklists have undergone major revisions to reflect the changing retail market. This has resulted in some discrepancies between the manual and the checklists. Additionally, some modifications are being made to both content and format to provide greater clarity and enhance the data collection process, resulting in more accurate item comparisons.

EXPENDITURE CLASSES (EC'S) INCLUDED IN THE APPAREL MANUAL

EC - 36	Men's Apparel
EC - 37	Boys' Apparel
EC - 38	Women's Apparel
EC - 39	Girls' Apparel
EC - 41	Infants' and Toddlers' Apparel
EC - 40	Footwear
EC - 42	Sewing Materials and Notions
EC - 43	Jewelry and Watches

II. HOW TO USE THE MANUAL

The Apparel Manual has both a table of contents and an index which can be used for easy reference to a particular item or section. Cross-references are provided in the index as well as in the body of the Apparel Manual for ease in finding additional information about an item or section. A glossary is included to further explain apparel terms.

III. OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In addition to this manual, there are other apparel sources which are available for field representatives' use. The backs of most checklists include definitions which can aid the field representative during pricing. Catalogs such as J.C. Penney and Sears are also valuable sources for such information.

Part Two - General Information

I. IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION AS PRICE FACTORS

Two of the major components of the cost of any item of apparel are the **material** and the **construction**. All of the apparel checklists are designed to specify the critical material and construction elements present in each item priced.

The **material** component for clothing is composed of the fiber content, the fabric type, the fabric design, and the fabric features or finishes. All of these elements either can be seen or are noted on the garment label. Material components for footwear, accessories, jewelry, watches, and fabric for making clothes can be gleaned from the items themselves, including packaging and labels.

The **construction** component is not as easy to identify. Some of the elements included in the construction component are cut of the garment, stitching, and details such as pockets. More detailed construction often requires more time and costs; thus details are often price factors. It is also true, however, that some of these particulars are very difficult for field representatives to identify because they are often hidden due to packaging or construction, as in the case of seams which are hidden under linings. Sometimes details which are found on quality garments may be duplicated on less expensive garments, making them difficult to compare as price factors. Therefore many of the finer details/features have been deleted from checklists without sacrificing the accuracy of item comparisons. Consequently, it is very important to describe accurately each item priced according to the descriptions in this Apparel Manual since, in many cases, there are fewer price factors to be considered. The same is true for footwear, accessories, jewelry, watches, and fabric for making clothes.

II. BRAND/LABEL NAME, BRAND/LABEL CATEGORY, AND STYLE NUMBER

A. BRAND/LABEL NAME

This is the name that appears on the label or hang tag identifying either the name under which the line or collection of items is sold or the name of the manufacturer. When both brand name and manufacturer appear, record both. If neither name is apparent, record the "RN" or "WPL" number in this space, only as a last resort. These identification numbers are issued to the manufacturer by the Federal Trade Commission and the numbers will always be accompanied by the letters "RN" or "WPL." Care should be used not to confuse these numbers with the style number of the garment.

B. BRAND/LABEL CATEGORY

On the checklists where this specification appears, select the category which you feel best fits the particular item being priced from the categories provided below. If you are uncertain of which, ask the respondent for assistance. When you are both in doubt, circle **Uncertain**. Not every category will be represented in every outlet. In addition to the examples given below for the various categories, additional examples are provided in the information section of specific checklists.

Store - This group represents the lowest quality of apparel. In department stores, they are most often found in the "bargain basements" and "budget" departments. Store brands are the least expensive store lines which carry either the store's name on the label or can be identified as "bottom of the line" merchandise. Many have no brand label and have only an RN number. Examples include The Gap, Brylane/Roaman's, Syms, Lord and Taylor, and Sears.

Private - This group represents the next step up in quality from store brands. Private label are those lines that are made for a particular store, but have brand names other than the store itself. In some cases, private labels are of similar quality to national/regional brands, but permit the store to offer the same quality at a lower price by avoiding the costs of advertising. Examples include Carriage Court, Hunt Club, Stafford, and La Paz by Catalina.

National/Regional - This group represents higher quality apparel. In department stores, they are often found in the "better" or "designer" departments. National brands, which are made by independent manufacturers are sold by many stores and are either nationally or regionally advertised and marketed. Examples include Liz Claiborne, Koret, Levi's, Haggar, and Cricketeer.

Exclusive - this group represents the very highest quality apparel. These national/regional brands are generally sold only in "exclusive" stores and are made with the finest detailing/features (i.e., hand beadwork, hand-sewn zippers, hand-made buttonholes). An item should not be considered exclusive on the basis of its cost alone. Examples include Hermes, Chanel, Giorgio Armani, Oxxford, and Burberry.

C. STYLE NUMBER

This number usually appears on the hang tag or inside label and is to be recorded and used as an identifier to facilitate pricing. The style number should be differentiated from the RN number which may be available also.

D. QUALITY

As checklists are being revised, the quality category is being removed, except where deemed appropriate.

First Quality - any item that is not labeled or identified as being other than first quality should be recorded as "first quality."

Second/Irregular Quality - an item must be labeled or identified as being "second," "irregular," "imperfect," etc., by the retailer or the manufacturer in order to be recorded as "second/irregular."

III. APPAREL SIZE RANGES

The precise size of the item priced should be specified on the garment.

Apparel is grouped by size ranges in the Entry Level Items (ELI's) and on most checklists.

On those checklists which use specific size ranges (such as 36-46 or S,M,L), the size ranges listed should be used whenever the item being priced is available in the listed size range **or a subset of it**. If the item is available in a broader range than that listed, the **other size range** element should be used.

Many size ranges are being expanded to include such variations as extra tall, petite, short, etc. On checklists which have not yet been revised and use size range categories (such as misses', juniors, etc.), the other size range element should be used when a category (such as junior tall) is not listed on those checklists but is being priced. Also, if a garment is sold, for example, in misses sizes 6-20 but sizes 18-20 cost more, disaggregate between sizes 6-16 and 18-20 to arrive at the unique item. You would then indicate on the checklist under **other size range** the particular size range being priced.

Not all manufacturers use these classifications and not all manufacturers make all of the sizes within a size range. Some produce double sizes, that is, two sizes for a garment, each size from a different size range, (13/14, 15/16, and 17/18); some designate size by small, medium, and large; and some indicate size by other designations. **WHERE S,M,L ARE USED, RECORD APPROPRIATE SIZE CATEGORY SUCH AS MISSES', WOMEN'S, LITTLE BOYS', PREP, ETC., BASED ON THE DEPARTMENT OR SIZE CATEGORY IN WHICH THE ITEM IS SOLD.** Use the **other size range** category for size ranges not listed under the size element.

A. MEN'S SIZE RANGES

Men's apparel is sold in fairly uniform sizes throughout the retail industry. Unique sizes are specific to garment type.

1. Men's Coats and Jackets

Men's coats and jackets are generally sold according to chest size. Sizes 34-46 are for average builds and sizes above 46 are for men with a large build. Small (S), medium (M), large (L), extra large (XL, 2XL, 3XL) are often used instead of specific size numbers. The general breakdowns are S(34-38), M(39-41), L(42-44), XL(45-47), 2XL(48-50), and 3XL(52-54).

In addition to being sold by chest size, many jackets are sold by height or stature. Regular or average serves men who are of average build and stand 5'7" to 5'11"; long, tall, extra long and extra tall are for average builds with heights from 5'11" to 6'7"; big is for heavy builds with heights of 5'7" to 5'11" and big-tall is for heavy builds from 5'11" to 6'3". On the checklists for these items, the specifications appear as follows:

S, M, L, XL (36-46)
Extra long/extra tall (48-above)
Other,___________.

2. Men's Suits, Sport Coats, Tailored Jackets

These are sold in the same numeric size ranges, including stature, as are coats and jackets, with the exception of the S, M, and L designations. Please see above. On the checklists for these items, the specifications appear as follows:

Short, regular, tall or long
Big, extra tall, extra long
Other,___________.

3. Men's Pants and Shorts

Men's pants and shorts are usually sold by even numbered waist sizes 28-42 or small(28-32), medium(34-36), large(38-42) and extra large (even waist sizes above 42). For pants and shorts, "regular" refers to the cut or fit of the pants. If the pants are labeled "mature fit", "full fit", "tall", "big", "portly", etc., describe the specific waist range and cut in the "other" specification. On the checklist for these items, the specifications appear as follows:

30-42 regular
Other, ____________.

4. Men's Undershirts

Men's undershirts are generally sold in chest sizes 34-48 or small(S), medium(M), large(L), or extra large(XL). The specific breakdowns are S(34-36), M(38-40), L(42-44), XL(46-48). Also found are 2XL(50-52), 3XL(54-56) and 4XL(58-60). Additionally, men's undershirts are sometimes sold by stature, i.e., average for heights up to 5'11", tall for heights over 5'11", and big for large men who are up to 5'11" in height. On the checklists for these items, the specifications appear as follows:

Average (S,M,L,XL)
Tall (M,L,XL,2XL)
Big (2XL,3XL,4XL)
Other,____________.

5. Men's Undershorts

Men's undershorts are usually sold by even waist sizes 30-44 or S(30-32), M(34-36), L(38-40) and XL(42-44), although exact sizes may vary with brand. On the checklists for these items, the specifications appear as follows:

Average (S,M,L,XL)
Tall (M,L,XL,2XL)
Big (2XL,3XL,4XL)
Other,____________

6. Men's Sweaters

Men's sweaters are usually sold based on chest sizes S(34-36), M(38-40), L(42-44), XL(46-48), and up. Stature is also a consideration; average is for men from 5'7" to 5'11", tall for heights of 5'11" to 6'3", extra tall from 6'3" to 6'7", and big for larger men of heights from 5'7" to 5'11". On the checklists for these items, the specifications appear as follows:

Average (S,M,L,XL)
Tall (M,L,XL,2XL)
Big (2XL,3XL,4XL)
Other,____________.

7. Men's Shirts

Some shirts are available in larger sizes for tall or big men. They will be designated "Tall," "Extra-Tall," or "Big" on the shirt label and/or the package. Shirts without these words are "Regular." On the checklist for these items, the specifications appear as follows:

Regular
Other,____________.

Dress Shirts

Dress shirts feature collar sizes in single half-inch increments, usually ranging from 14 1/2 to 17 1/2 inches. A collar size designation such as 15/15 1/2 is not an exact collar size.

Long-sleeve dress shirts will have, in addition to exact collar sizes, sleeve sizes, usually 32-36 inch. If the sleeve size is a two inch range, for example, 32/33 or SML it should be considered average sleeve length sizing.

Short-sleeve dress shirts will just have exact collar sizes.

B. BOYS' SIZE RANGES

Most current checklists will have specifications as follows:

Preschool (3-6X or 4-7)
Boys (6-14 or 8-20)
Other,__________ .

It is important to enter the appropriate size range for sizes that may have been entered in Other (e.g. Preschool S-XL).

A factor related to size is the "cut" - such as slim, regular, or husky for boys. If this is pertinent to the item being priced, please record in Other. Husky is a term used to describe a larger than regular cut for any one of the aforementioned size groups. It is a cut of garment for the boy with a large frame.

Boy's size ranges have, in the past, often had a group name in addition to the actual numerical size range. These departments may still be found in certain outlets. The following is a list of the approximate numerical size ranges and the group names that may be associated with them.

SIZE RANGE	SIZE GROUP
3-6X	Preschool, Little Boys
6-16	Juvenile, Young Boys
14-22	Students, Cadets, Prep
34-42	Teens

C. WOMEN'S SIZE RANGES

Juniors' - odd numbered sizes (5,7,9,11 etc.) or small, medium, large. These are slightly shorter from shoulder to waist than misses'. Junior petites and junior talls are proportionately shorter or longer than average juniors.

Misses' - even numbered sizes ranging up to and including 20 or small, medium, large. Misses' sizes are for figures of average proportions, the petite misses' are for shorter than average, and the tall misses' for taller than the average or regular misses'.

Women's - even sizes above 20. Any sizes that are specifically designed for women who wear larger than 20 and are not half sizes, but are designated XL, XX, 1X, plus, etc. should be recorded as women's. Women's sizes are for the fuller, more mature figure, and longer from shoulder to waist and waist to hem than half-sizes and are for women of height 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. to 5 ft. 6 1/2 in.

Half-size - any size designation which includes "1/2" with the number. Half-sizes are for women of medium to heavy frame, are shorter from shoulder to waist than women's sizes, and are for women whose height is 5 ft. 4 in. and under.

Petite - size range for shorter women (approximately 5 ft. 4 in. and under) with smaller overall proportions than the average juniors or misses. Sizes usually range from 2 to 16 and generally are displayed in a separate area or department. The petite size range should be differentiated from the women's petite sizes.

Women's petite - even numbered size range comparable to women's half sizes. Women's petite sizes are similarly proportioned to half sizes which are for shorter women of medium to heavy frame. This size category usually ranges from 14-26 and is labeled as "Women's Petite" or "WP" after the size. In some stores, women's petite sizes have replaced half sizes for women. The women's petite size range should be differentiated from junior/misses petite sizes.

On the checklists, these size ranges will appear as follows:

Juniors/Misses
Women's/Half sizes/Women's petite
Petite
Other,

The combined categories appear because the price range is usually the same among the combined size groupings.

1. Panties and Slips

Panties are generally sold in sizes 4 through 10; however, sizes 4 to 7 (misses) are the most commonly purchased sizes. In the 4 to 7 range, panties are often designated small (3 & 4), medium (5 & 6), and large (7). Sizes 8 and above, extra large, and even hip sizes above 36 are for larger women.

Full slips are usually sold by even bust sizes, 32 to 42 being the most common. Women's slips are also sold by even bust sizes above 42.

Half slips generally are sold by even waist sizes, 26-32, or S(24-26), M(27-29), L(30-32) for misses' sizes. Women's half slips are usually sold in even waist sizes above 32 or X/XL, XX, XXX, etc.

2. Bras, Bra Sets, Girdles, and Corselets

Bras are generally sold by both chest and cup sizes. Misses' usually include even chest sizes 32-38 and A, B, & C cups. Women's usually include even chest sizes above 38 and cup sizes D and above.

Bra sets, **corselets**, and some bras are sold S(32-36A), M(32-36B), and L(32-38C).

Girdles are usually sold by even waist sizes 24-30 or S(24-26), M(27-28), L(29-30) for misses', and 32 and above for women's sizes.

Total Torso refers to the measurement from the highest point of the shoulder down through the crotch and back to the highest point of the shoulder.

Lower Torso is the measurement from the waist at center back down through the crotch and up to the waist at center front. When pricing women's undergarments and swimsuits which involve a torso category, record torso as average, unless the item is designated long torso.

On the checklists for these items, the size specifications appear as follows:

SIZE RANGE	**TORSO**
A,B, or C cups	Average
D, DD cups	Long
S,M,L	
36-50	
Other,	

3. Pants

When pricing a pair of juniors, misses, or women's pants that specify a leg length of petite, or that are not labeled with regard to length, the pants should be coded "Short/average." If the pants indicate a length of tall or long, circle "Tall/long."

D. GIRLS' SIZE RANGES

When pricing girls' apparel, special care should be exercised to include only those items designed for girls who wear sizes 3 to 16 1/2 (all items in EC-39). Toddler and junior sizes are not priced in any of the girls' ELI's.

Preschool - the range for preschool girls' sizes is children's sizes 3 through 6X (sometimes 4 through 6X) which are for girls who are approximately 2-5 years old. This department may be called by various names, i.e., "little girls" or "preschool age," etc. Although sizes 2, 3, and 4 exist in both the toddlers' and preschool departments, they should not be confused with toddlers' apparel, which is cut fuller and will usually be designated with a "T" immediately following the size number, (2T, 3T, 4T). Since toddlers' sizes are not always so labeled, use the name of the department or check with the respondent to determine the correct size range category. Small (2-3), Medium (4-5), or Large (6-6X) are also found in this department.

Girls - this range includes sizes 7 through 14 (sometimes 16) or small (7-8), medium (10-12), or large (14), which are based on stature, for girls of the approximate ages 6 years through 13 years.

Chubby - this size range includes sizes $8^1/_2$ through $16^1/_2$ and should be designated in the "other" specification under size range for checklists that do not have a specification for chubby sizes.

Preteen - this size range includes sizes 6 to 16 or 8 to 14; the range may vary depending on the manufacturer. These are sizes for girls ages 7 through 14 whose figures have begun to develop (mature). This size range may also be termed "young teen". The letter T is sometimes used to indicate this size range as, for example 6T to 14T.

On most girls' checklists, the girls' size ranges appear as follows:

Pre-school girls (3 to 6X)
Girls (7 to 14)
Preteen (6 to 16)
Other, ____________.

E. INFANTS' AND TODDLERS' SIZE RANGES

Infants - this size range includes items which are labeled infants, newborn through extra large (NB - XL), 0 to 36 months, or any garment specifically sold in the infants' department. These items serve infants who weigh less than 26 pounds and who are less than 32.5 inches tall.

Toddlers - this size range includes items which are labeled toddlers, 1/1T through 4/4T, and any garment specifically sold in a toddlers' department. These items serve toddlers who weigh between 26 and 38 pounds and who are between 32.5 and 41 inches tall and are not to be confused with pre-school sizes 3 and 4, which are usually cut smaller and are sold in a different department. The distinction is not always readily apparent, so use the name of the department or consult the respondent to determine the correct size range category.

On the checklists, the infants' and toddlers' size ranges appear as follows:

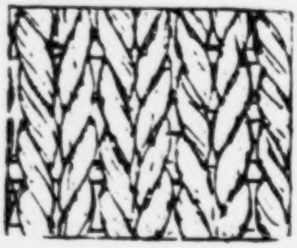
Infants
Toddlers

IV. MATERIAL INFORMATION

A. FABRIC

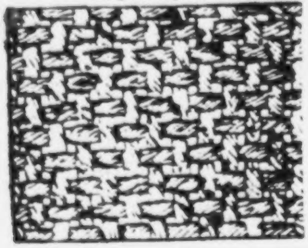
The definition of "fabric," as it appears in the Butterick Fabric Handbook, is, "Any braided, felted, woven, knitted, or nonwoven material, including not only cloth but also hosiery and lace." Fabric is also referred to as "cloth goods," and "material." Some apparel checklists require identification of the general category in which a fabric belongs. These general categories are knit, woven, and nonwoven. The definitions of these categories are as follows:

Knit - fabrics made by forming loops which are joined to loops in preceding and succeeding rows.



Woven - fabrics made by passing threads called "filling threads," over and under threads, called "warp threads; which are at right angles to the filling threads. Different weaves are determined by the number of warp threads over which the filling threads pass before going under.

PLAIN WEAVE



Nonwoven - neither knit nor woven, the category of nonwoven fabrics usually includes fabrics which are felted as well as those in which fibers are joined by glue or heat.

After identifying the general category in which the fabric belongs, if the specific type of fabric is known, include this information in the Specific Fabric Type element under Fabric. Examples of specific types of fabrics are corduroy, denim, and gabardine.

B. FABRIC FEATURES OR FINISHES

The fabric features or finishes which appear in this section are arranged in alphabetical order. Many of the fabric finishes will be labeled on the garment tag.

Anti-cling/Anti-static - substance applied to fabric to control static generation of the material, will be labeled on the garment. Often used on slips and half-slips.

Bonded - fabric containing two or more layers of cloth joined together with resin, rubber, foam, or adhesive to form one layer. Two fabrics frequently used are a face fabric and a lining fabric. Some apparel checklists can accommodate the backing fiber content as well as the face fiber.

Brushed - brushing is a finishing process in which rotating brushes raise the surface fibers on knit or woven fabrics, creating a soft or fluffy effect.

Flame Resistant, Flame Retardant - flame resistant or flame retardant fabrics are virtually the same thing; a fabric which resists or slows the spreading of flames. By Federal law, all children's sleepwear for sizes 0 to 14 must be flame retardant.

Fleeced - pile or napped fabric with a deep, soft surface.

Napped - in a napped cloth, the surface fibers are raised by a mechanical procedure, creating a fuzzy or soft down-like surface. Napped also means any hair-like surface or, more correctly termed, "pile."

Permanent Press - fabric finish (special treatment of a fabric to give it desired properties) which enables a garment to hold its shape after laundering and tumble drying; requires no ironing.

Preshrunk - fabrics or garments which have been given a preshrinking treatment. Mainly done on cotton fabrics, the purpose of the process is to remove the tendency for the fabric to shrink when washed or dry cleaned. The percent of residual shrinkage must be indicated on the label of the goods or garments thus treated.

Prewashed - during garment manufacturing, the time prior to the regular washing during which the articles are tumbled or acted upon in the washing solution. Many denim garments (including jeans) are labeled prewashed.

Other garment treatments may occur at this time as well, **stonewash**, **acidwash**, **whitewash and blackwash** being some of the more common. Please enter this information in the "Other Price Factors" specification, as this information is usually a significant price factor.

Quilted - a quilted fabric is two layers of fabric with padding or insulating material between them and stitched through all layers in a pattern such as diamonds to prevent the shifting of the contained material.

Stain Repellents - finishes added to fabrics to help them resist staining.

Water Repellents - finishes added to fabrics to help them repel water. All-weather coats are often treated with water repellent finishes.

Waterproof - to make a fabric waterproof, it is usually coated with rubber, oil, or lacquer compounds. **Waterproofing** closes the pores of the fabric. **Water repellent** finishes do not close the pores of the cloth against air; therefore, they are more comfortable to wear because the body can "breathe" through them.

C. FABRIC DESIGN AND COLOR

The fabric design and color elements are the same on most apparel checklists. The explanation of each choice is as follows:

None, Solid Color - refers to fabrics which contain only **one** color fiber.

Printed - printed fabric is a fabric which has the colors of the design printed or stamped **onto** the fabric instead of having the design knit or woven **into** the fabric. On printed fabric the colors often appear more vividly on the face or "right" side than on the underside or "wrong" side of the fabric. Do not code the fabric of an item with an isolated decorative print or iron transfer as a printed fabric.

Multicolor (fiber or yarn dyed) - refers to fabrics which are knit or woven with **more than one color fiber**. Oxford cloth (other than all white) and true denim are multicolored.

Jacquard or Dobby Design - refers to fabrics which have the intricate design of either jacquard knit, jacquard weave, or dobby weave design. **Jacquard** is a term used to describe fabrics with a complicated or elaborate design all over in wovens or knits. **Dobby** refers to small geometric figures incorporated in the weave, such as in pique fabrics.

D. FIBER

1. General

A fiber is an individual slender fine-diameter strand, sometimes referred to as a filament. Several fibers are usually combined into yarn for knitting and weaving purposes. Fibers, either natural or manmade, form the basic element of fabrics and other textile structures.

Because of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 and the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act of 1958, virtually all garments and fabrics must be labeled with the generic fiber names as well as the fiber percentages. Examples of generic fiber names are cotton, wool, polyester, acrylic, nylon, and acetate.

At the time this manual was revised, microfibers had just begun a large-scale penetration of the marketplace. Microfibers (generally, filaments of less than one denier, currently made of polyester or nylon but potentially of other man-made fibers) are highly touted as resulting in fabrics with the luxurious touch, softness, light weight and body of silk with the performance and care requirements of polyester. Microfibers currently are more expensive to produce than standard man-made fibers; this means that, in the short run, garments constructed of microfibers will cost more than similar garments made of standard grades of man-made fibers. The use of microfibers in an article of apparel should be noted in the Other Price Factors specification.

2. Wool

The registered Woolmark trademark . is sometimes used to identify 100 percent wool fabrics. There are several types of wool fibers. Their descriptions follow.

Angora - The wool of the Angora Goat which is long and soft and is called "mohair" when made into fabric or yarn.

Camel Hair - True camel hair, a luxury fiber, is considered a wool which comes from the camel and is almost always blended with another fiber.

Cashmere - luxury wool of the cashmere goat, noted for its softness.

Lamb's wool - wool from a lamb which is noted for its softness.

New Wool or Virgin Wool - wool that has never been used or reclaimed from any spun, woven, knitted, felted, manufactured, or used product. The term is no guarantee of quality because any grade of wool can be virgin wool.

Reprocessed Wool - yarn made from wool that has been woven or felted into a wool product which, without ever having been used, has been returned to a fibrous state. Cloth cuttings, for example, when reduced to a fibrous state become reprocessed wool.

Reused Wool - fibers obtained from garments worn by consumers are broken down and returned to the fibrous state. This is then remade into fabric.

Reprocessed and reused wool will be labeled as recycled wool.

Worsted Wool - yarn made from the hard "tops" of raw wool. Worsted yarn is spun from long-staple, evenly combed yarn. Fabrics made of worsted are closely constructed of smooth, well-twisted yarns. Minimum finishing is required. Worsteds include hard suiting fabrics, gabardine, serge, etc. They are generally more expensive than woolens (which are made from the undercoat wool of sheep).

> Examples of common generic fiber names for natural fibers include wool, cotton, silk, ramie, linen, and flax. Examples of common generic fiber names for man-made fibers include acrylic, polyester, rayon, nylon, acetate, spandex, polyvinylchloride, etc.

V. GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

The construction terms **cut and sewn** and **full-fashioned** refer to knitted items (e.g., sweaters, some dresses, and some shirts). All woven items are **cut and sewn**, so it is not necessary to indicate this information on the checklist for woven items. **Cut and sewn** is achieved by laying the pattern pieces upon the knitted material, cutting out the pieces, and sewing them together to form an item of wearing apparel (seams are formed by machine stitching). **Full-fashioned** items, on the other hand, are knitted to size and shape. The shaping process is actually done on the knitting machine by adding or dropping stitches as necessary to fit the item to the shape desired. The individually shaped pieces are then sewn together to form the whole garment. Cut and sewn is a less expensive method of construction than full-fashioned for knitted apparel. Sometimes a cut and sewn garment will contain "mock fashion marks," which are machine stitches off the seam made to resemble full-fashion knitting marks but are not made by the full-fashioned method of knitting.

A. CUFFS (SLEEVE)

A cuff is a separate piece of material sewn onto the bottom of a sleeve. (This will be at the wrist on long-sleeve shirts, blouses, etc.) Common sleeve cuff types are one button, two buttons with one buttonhole, two buttons with two buttonholes, and French. Shirts with two buttons and one buttonhole have "average sleeve length" sizing. The sleeve length is adjusted by buttoning the appropriate button to make the cuff tighter or looser, for a shorter or longer sleeve length. A **French cuff** is a shirt cuff which folds back and is secured with cuff links.

A **hidden snow cuff** (inner storm cuff) is usually found on a parka or ski jacket. It is an inner cuff, found in addition to the outer sleeve, that fits the wrist snugly to keep out cold air. The inner cuff is usually an elasticized piece of material or a rib-knit cuff. A **turn-back cuff** is any cuff that is meant to be worn folded back over itself. A **band cuff** is a plain cuff with no opening or fasteners. A **rib knit cuff** is a separate piece of rib knit material sewn to the bottom of a sleeve.

B. HEM

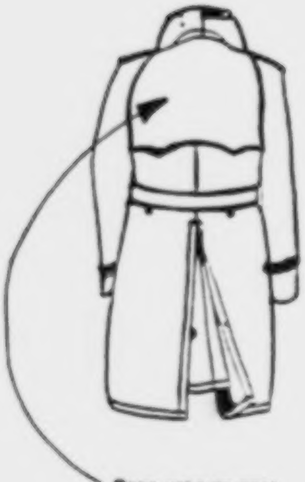
Hems are the finished lower edges of a garment (or part of a garment) such as the bottom of a skirt or pants or the lower edge of a sleeve. Hems may be turned to the back or inside of the garment, made on the face of the garment as a decorative finish, or left unturned and finished with a decorative stitch pattern.

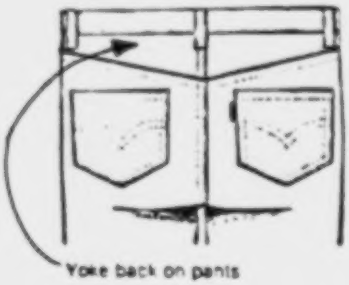
C. PANELS

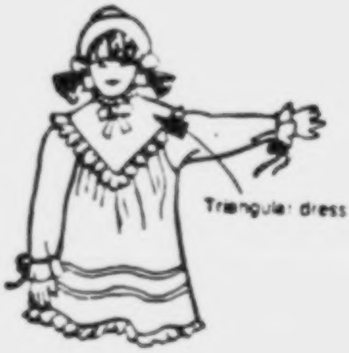
Panels found in a girdle are elastic sections attached to the basic girdle/panty girdle/corselet to give additional support and shaping. A similar panel may also appear in a swimsuit. A shadow panel, found in a slip, is an extra layer of fabric in the front or back or both; it diffuses the light when worn under a sheer dress or skirt. A panel back on a pair of pants is a plain back, one in which the back has been formed with only two main pieces.

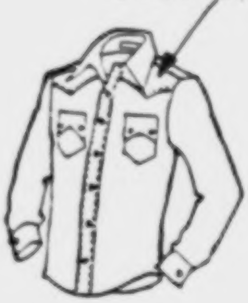
D. YOKES

A yoke is a fitted portion of the garment across the shoulders in front or back, or across the front or back of the pants, usually a separate piece of material sewn into the rest of the garment. A yoke may be single or double thickness of fabric. A loose shoulder yoke (or cape yoke) on coats is another piece of material sewn over the back top of the garment.


Cape yoke on coat


Yoke back on pants


Triangular dress yoke


Shirt with front yoke

VI. LINING, LINER, INTERFACING, INSULATION, INTERLINING

A. LINING

Lining - fabric **permanently** attached to the inside of a garment. Lining fabric partly or entirely covers the inside surface and is used to finish the inside of the garment.

Full Lining - completely lines the garment. For example, a full lining in a man's suit jacket will have the back, sleeves, both front panels, and vent areas lined.

Partial Lining - the lining only partially covers the inside of the garment. **Bodice Lining** - in a woman's or girl's dress, refers to the lining in the part of the garment above the waist, i.e., the front and back parts of the garment from waist to neckline.

B. LINER

Liner - fabric attached to the interior of the garment in some way (zipper, button, etc.) that is easily **removable**. It is usually intended to add warmth to the garment. If the coat has a liner, it will often have a lining as well.

C. INTERFACING, INSULATION, INTERLINING

Interfacing - strong fabric to add support and help shape a garment. It can be applied, by sewing or fusing, to the entire garment but it is usually utilized only for such parts as collars, flaps, cuffs, etc.

Insulation (also called interlining) - extra layer of fabric placed between the outer fabric and the lining to add warmth to the garment. It is usually lightweight and tightly woven or batted (matted sheets of fibers such as cotton, wool, etc., or fiberfill).

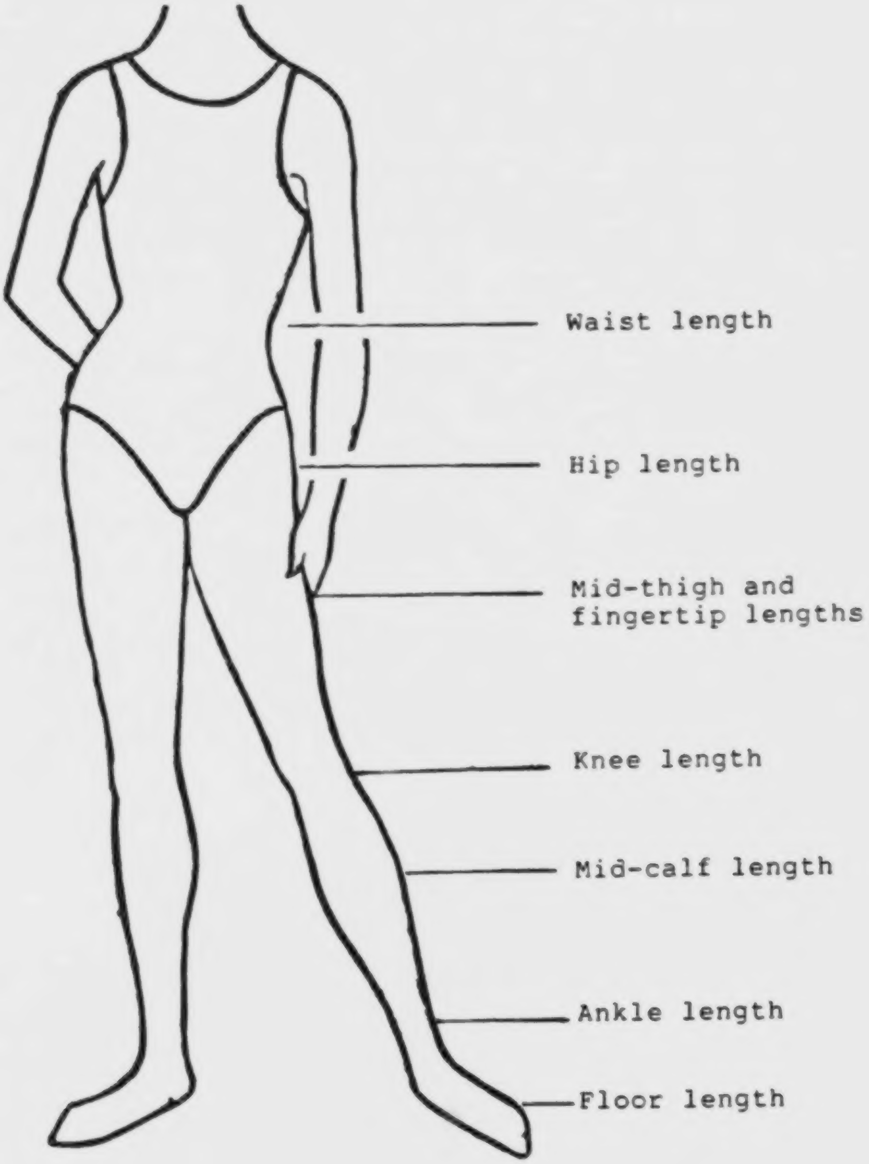
When an item (e.g., ski jacket) contains an insulation material, the content of this insulation will be labeled on the garment and should be included on the checklists. Examples of insulation materials are polyester fiberfill, Thinsulate, and down.

Down - the soft fluffy feathers grown under the ordinary feathers of ducks, geese, and other waterfowl. According to FTC regulations, an item must contain 80 percent or more down to be labeled as "Down filled".

Thinsulate - trade name for a type of insulation which is very lightweight. It is constructed of thin, nonwoven layers of polyester quilted together.

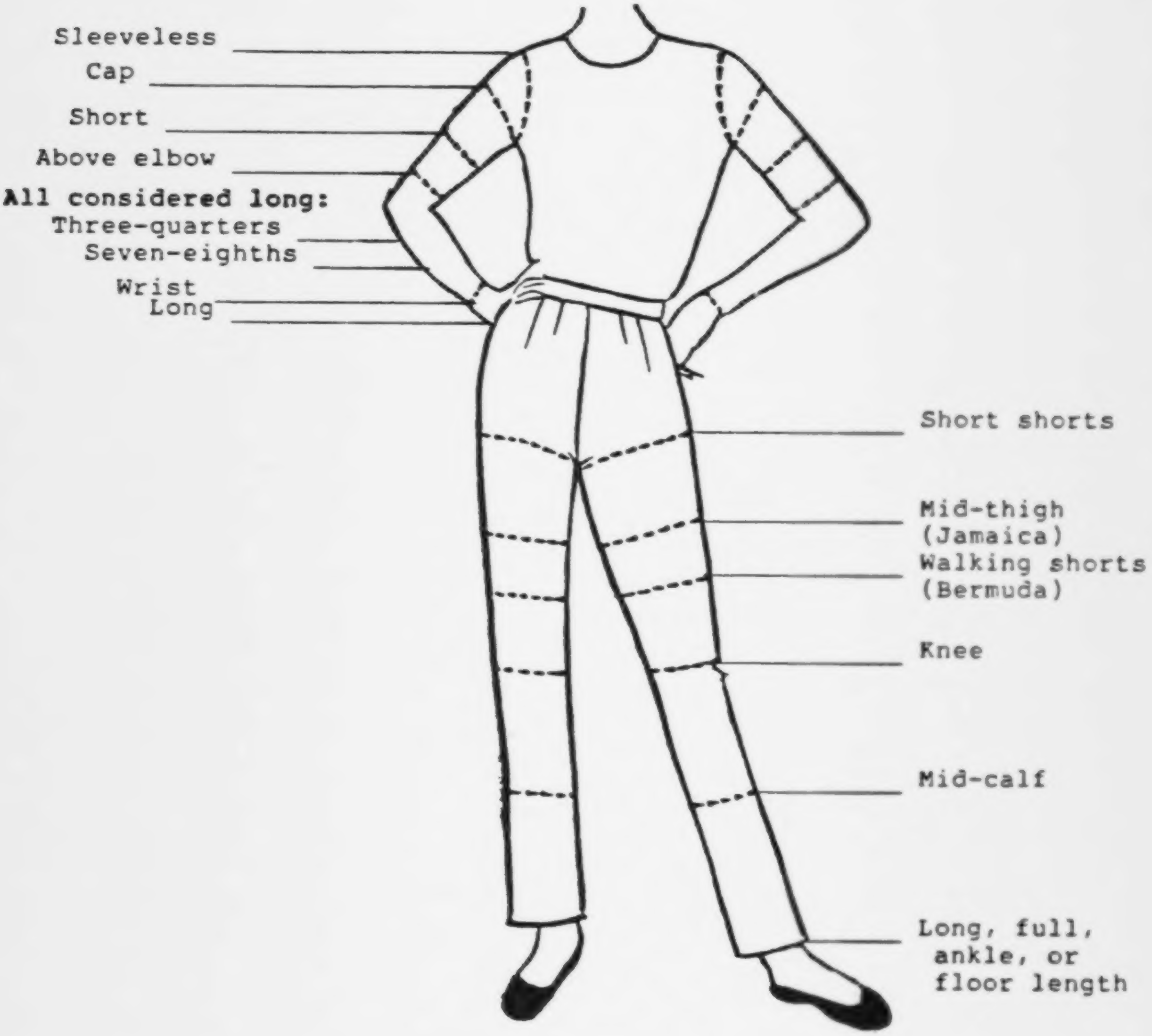
VII. LENGTHS

The lengths for coats, jackets, tops, pajamas, robes, dresses, and skirts depicted below apply to men's, boys', women's, and girls' apparel. The length would be based on the average height for the size range priced.


Waist length
Hip length
Mid-thigh and fingertip lengths
Knee length
Mid-calf length
Ankle length
Floor length

Part Two - General Information

Sleeve, pants and shorts lengths, for all apparel items, are pictured below.


Sleeveless
Cap
Short
Above elbow
All considered long:
Three-quarters
Seven-eighths
Wrist
Long
Short shorts
Mid-thigh (Jamaica)
Walking shorts (Bermuda)
Knee
Mid-calf
Long, full, ankle, or floor length

VIII. NECKS AND COLLARS

Various neck and collar choices are illustrated on the next page. The following definitions are provided for clarification.

Button-Down - popular shirt collar with the points fastened to the front of the shirt with buttons.

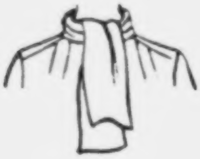
Cowl Neck - similar to a turtleneck, except that the neck is much wider and fuller. A cowl neck resembles a turtleneck because the material is folded to form a double thickness around the neck.

Mock Turtleneck - collar that hugs the neck but is not as high as a turtleneck and is not folded over.

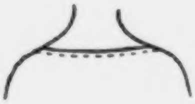
Neckband - separate band of material worn close to the neck which is attached to the top of the shirt and maybe to the collar. A neckband is always found in a man's dress shirt and sometimes in sport and work shirts.

Turtleneck - a high, turned-down collar that fits snugly about the neck, as on some pullover sweaters and tops; called "roll collar" on a blouse.

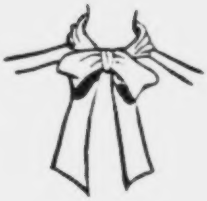
Collar and neckline styles may include the following.



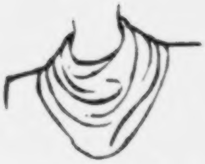
Ascot



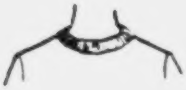
Boat (Bateau)



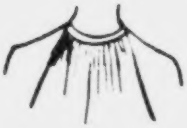
Bow/Tie



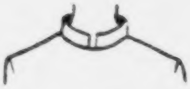
Cowl



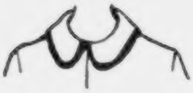
Crew



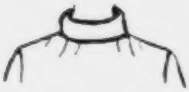
Halter



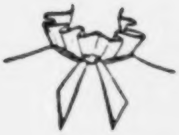
Mandarin



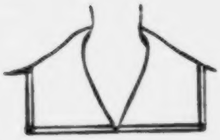
Peter Pan



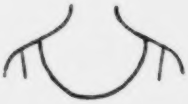
Roll Collar



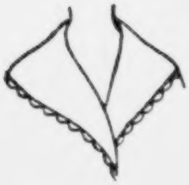
Ruff



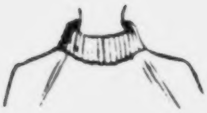
Sailor



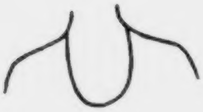
Scoop



Shawl



Turtleneck



U-neck

IX. WAISTBANDS/WAISTS

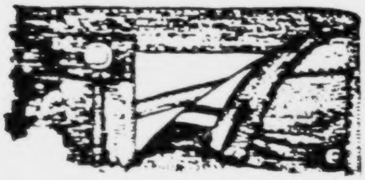
One-Piece Waistband - piece of fabric folded over the top of the pants and of equal width on both sides so that the inside and outside are of the same material. Typically found in jeans.

Two-Piece Waistband - made with two pieces of fabric, the two pieces are usually different fabrics with the outer fabric being the same material as the garment while the inner fabric is a different material.

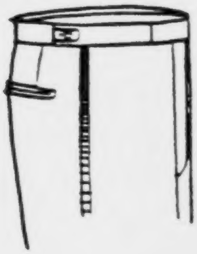
Regular Waistband - has a center front meeting and may or may not have belt loops. Often the best quality suit trousers will not have the belt loops attached to the pants; sometimes these are added by the retailer when the pants are finished.

Extension Waistband - self-belt waistband with adjustable straps which can either be buckled or buttoned.

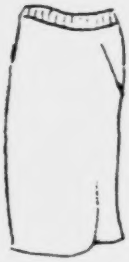
One-piece regular waistband



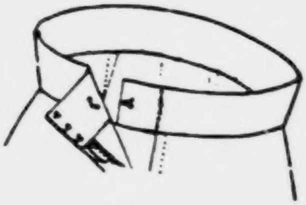
Two-piece, extension waistbands



Elasticized Waistband - use of elastic sewn to a garment or inserted through a tunnel of fabric at the waist. The tunnel may be formed from a separate piece of material sewn onto the garment or it may be formed by folding over and stitching the garment fabric. Waistbands may be fully or partially elasticized.



Set-on Waistband - separate piece of material sewn onto the waist of the garment.



Knitted/Ribbed Waistband - ribbed-knit piece of material sewn to the waist of the garment.

Drawstring Waist - ribbon or cord inserted through a tunnel of fabric, pulled, and tied to form a closing for a waistline. Often combined with elastic when found on sweatpants.

X. POCKETS, PRINT DESIGN, AND TRIM

A. POCKETS

There are two types of pockets, patch or set-in. A **patch pocket** is a piece of material sewn onto the outside of the garment; the pocket is usually of the same material as the garment. **Set-in pockets** are made of self-fabric or of a different material and are on the inside of the garment. Set-in pockets can either be set into the garment on a seam or not on a seam. Those pockets on a seam are designated as **in-seam pockets**; those not on seam are **slash pockets**. Either set-in or patch pockets may have **flaps**, which are pieces of material that cover the pocket openings. Set-in pockets may be **welted** with a strip of material seamed to a pocket opening as a finishing as well as a strengthening device.

Coin Pocket, Interior or Exterior - very small patch of material sewn near the waistband to hold change inside. Often found on men's swimming trunks.

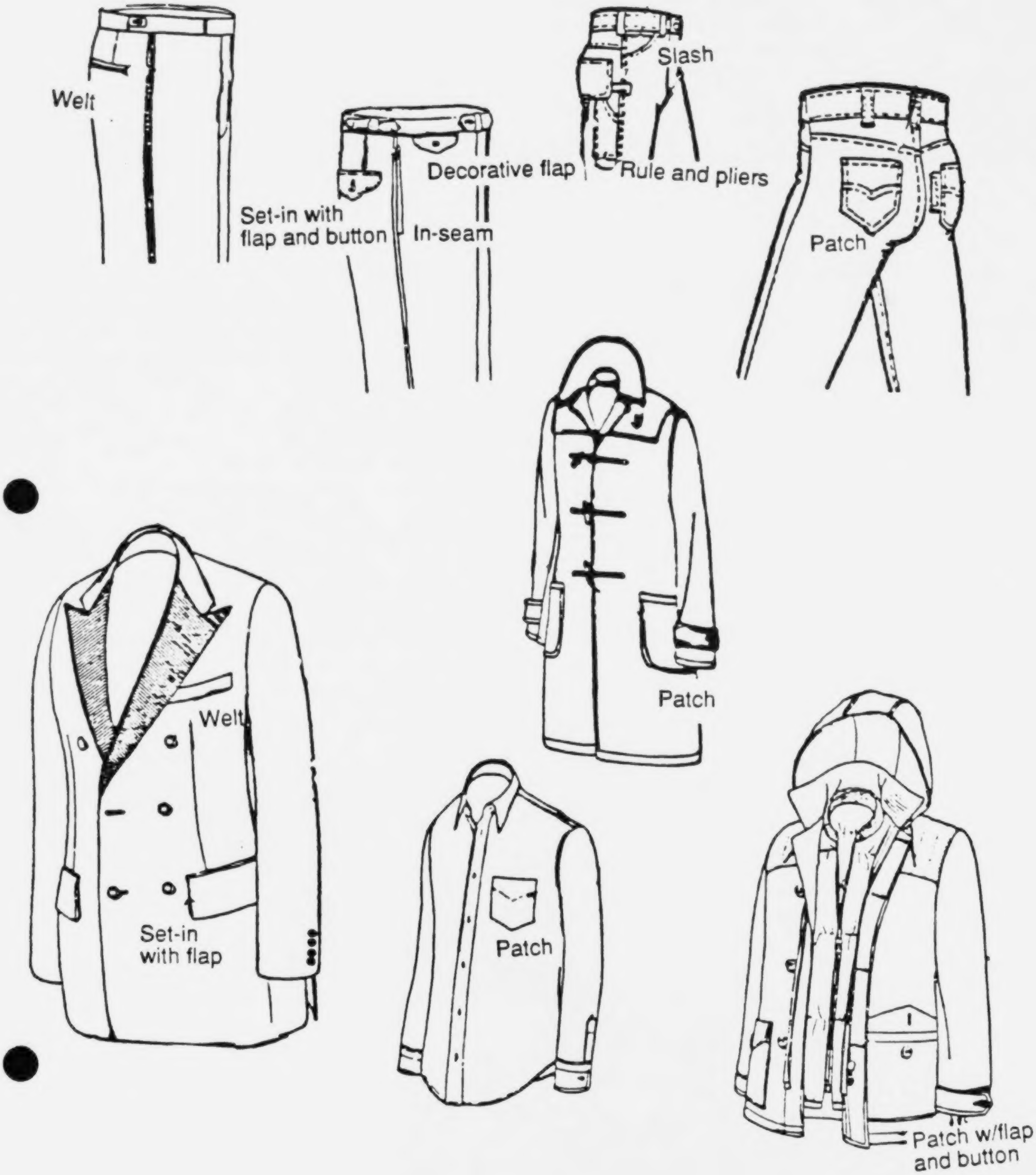
Watch Pocket - small (usually about 2 X 3 inches) set-in pocket just below the waistband, usually on the right side. It is sometimes called a coin pocket.

Illustrations of pockets appear on the next page.

B. PRINT DESIGN

On some of the checklists for children's apparel, there is a specification category "Print Design". This is a character or design which is stamped or printed on the garment. Winnie the Pooh and the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles are examples of a licensed character or design, the use of which is permitted only by authority of the owner of the design. This is not to be confused with the "Fabric Design" specification which asks if the fabric design is printed onto the fabric as opposed to being woven in.

POCKETS


Welt
Set-in with flap and button
Decorative flap
In-seam
Slash
Rule and pliers
Patch
Patch
Welt
Set-in with flap
Patch
Patch w/flap and button

C. MATCHING PATTERNS

In higher quality garments, patterns should match horizontally and vertically, where possible, whenever two pieces of fabric touch. This includes all seams, the closing of the garment, the sleeve with the front and back of the garment, pockets and flaps with the remainder of the garment, and coat lapels with each other. Some garments will match in more places than others. To match a pattern takes extra material and extra time, yet does not contribute to the durability of the garment.

Matched patterns are indicative of better quality garments. Two-directional patterns, such as both horizontal and vertical, are harder to match than patterns of only one direction. Also, the more colors a pattern has, the more difficult it is to match correctly.

D. TRIM (also see details and features within each item discussion)

Trim is anything used to decorate clothing. It is usually attached to the garment by sewing or gluing.

Applique - piece of fabric cut out and added to another fabric by sewing, embroidering, gluing, or fusing. Appliques are often found on children's clothing and may represent a cartoon character.

Banding - narrow, flat fabric which may be woven, knitted, or braided, used to trim an edge or folded over to bind an edge.

Binding - any narrow fabric, such as bias tape, which is used to enclose (bind) edges, usually raw edges. It can also be used for purely decorative purposes.

Braid - term usually used to describe narrow trimmings which have multicolored designs woven into them.

Cording - round decorative edging.

Embroidery - decorative, usually nonfunctional stitches done with thread on fabric.

Eyelet - fabrics embroidered with openwork patterns created with holes which are reinforced with buttonhole stitches.

Grosgrain - a ribbed fabric, often made in narrow widths for use as trimming, such as for ribbons in which the ribs are usually quite narrow.

Lace - decorative openwork fabric with a pattern.

Piping - decorative edging made by covering cord with bias strips of matching or contrasting fabric and attaching this covered cord to the garment, usually at seams.

Rickrack - flat braid woven in a zigzag shape.

Ruffle - piece of fabric which has been gathered along one edge. Ruffles are usually narrow and are used to trim necklines, sleeves, and hems.

Sequins - Shiny, usually metallic, decorations that usually have a single, central hole for fastening to the garment.

Studs - small decorative objects added to fabric. They are usually round and metallic and are occasionally jewelled. Studs have teeth on the bottom which are pushed through the fabric by hand or with a tool. The teeth are then bent against the fabric to hold the stud in place.

Taped Neck, Shoulders, Armhole - narrow woven tape sewn over the garment edges at the neck, shoulders, and/or armhole for strength and to prevent stretching.

XI. PRICING UNIT

Several apparel items can be purchased in packages which contain more than one unit (e.g., underwear, hosiery, and handkerchiefs). For checklists which contain **pricing unit** as a specification element, indicate whether a single item is priced (**per single item**) or if pricing a package which contains multiple units, indicate how many units are contained in the package (**per pkg of __ items**). Diapers (ELI 41012) are priced by the number of diapers per package.

Fabric for making clothes (ELI 42011) is usually priced on a **per yard** basis. If some other measure is used, indicate what it is "in other pricing unit." (Refer to the CPI Commodities and Services Data Collection Manual for further clarification of pricing unit and quantity.)

XII. ALTERATIONS

An explanation of the outlet's policy for alterations follows. The categories describe the most common outlet policies for alterations.

No Extra Charge for Alterations - there is no extra charge for normal alterations when the item is sold at regular price.

Alterations Extra - offers the alterations service but includes a charge when the item is sold at regular price.

No Alterations Available - no alterations service is available for the item priced.

Minimum Alterations Charge - This is a double asterisk (**) specification found on some apparel checklists.

Regular/sale same - should be circled and the charge entered if there is a uniform charge, regardless of whether the item is sale or regular price.

With regular price - if the outlet does charge for alterations, the least expensive alterations charge for regular priced items should be entered. In many cases, this will be for a simple alteration, such as hemming or moving a button.

With sale price - should be circled and the minimum charge for alterations should be entered if there is a charge only when the item is on sale.

This specification will be entered only when the outlet does not charge for alterations on regular priced items. Therefore, this specification will be entered only when **No Extra Charge for Alterations** has also been entered as a specification. If the amount differs based on whether the item is sold at a regular or sale price, both the **with sale price** and the **with regular price** specs should be entered, as well as the appropriate charges.

XIII. OTHER PRICE FACTORS AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE OR IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

A. OTHER PRICE FACTORS

The other price factors specification element permits a complete description of all price characteristics that do not appear elsewhere on the checklists. Entries appropriate to this field will vary with the ELI. Remember that Other Price Factors is not double-asterisked and will be found in the second tier on tiered checklists. This means that when a change occurs to this element, a substitution must be made.

B. OTHER DESCRIPTIVE OR IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

This specification allows the field to enter data that will be useful in locating the specific item for pricing, for descriptive information only. **Other Descriptive or Identifying Information** will always be double-asterisked and will be located in the third tier on all tiered checklists.

XIV. CLEANING METHOD

Under a ruling adopted by the Federal Trade Commission which took effect for all merchandise manufactured on or after July 3, 1972, most wearing apparel must have a care label sewn in by the manufacturer which provides instruction for cleaning the garment. Fabrics which are sold by the yard to be made into wearing apparel should have cleaning information printed on the bolt.

I. ACTIVE SPORTSWEAR (SWIM, EXERCISE/SPORT AND SKI SUITS) MEN'S (36035), BOYS' (37017), WOMEN'S (38034), AND GIRLS' (39015)

Included here are all swimsuits, exercise or sport suits, and snow/ski **suits** only. Ski jackets, ski pants, bib pants, sweat shirts, and sweat pants, etc., which are sold separately are included in other ELI's.

A. SWIMSUIT STYLES

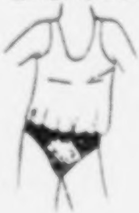
1. Men's and Boys'

Racing Suit - tight-fitting stretch knit suit.

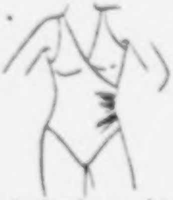
Trunk - loose-fitting, usually woven swim suit that resembles shorts.

2. Women's and Girls'

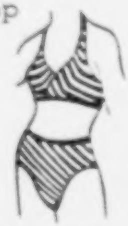
Blouson (specify under "Other") - a loose-fitting top that gathers or is elasticized at the waistline or hipline. The pants may be attached for a one-piece swimsuit or separate for a two-piece swimsuit.



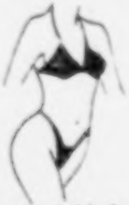
Maillot - close-fitting one-piece swimsuit without a skirt. Also referred to as tank suit or one-piece standard swimsuit.



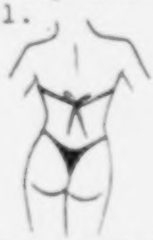
Two-Piece Standard Swimsuit - bra top and waist-high pants.



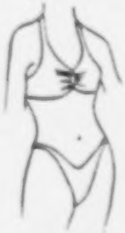
Bikini - brief bra top and brief pants cut below the navel.



Thong Bikini
(front)



Thong Bikini
(back)



French-cut
Bikini

Swimdress - (specify under "Other") less revealing swimsuit, usually with a short skirt attached and either separate pull-on or attached panties.

B. SWIMSUIT DETAILS/FEATURES

Athletic Supporter - separate piece of material in men's swim suits used for protection.

Control Panel - section of the swimsuit that gives stomach control similar to that of a girdle.

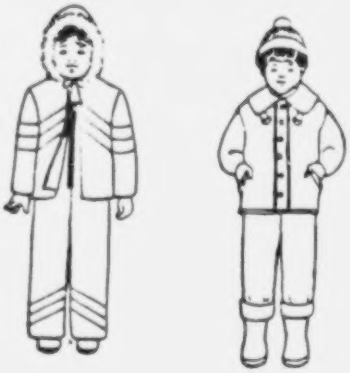
C. EXERCISE SUITS

Two-Piece Exercise Suit - two-piece suit designed specifically for jogging, warm-up, or exercise, but may be worn on the street. These suits are sometimes made of cotton, but may be made of nylon, polyester, or vinyl to promote perspiration.

Two-Piece Leotard - usually midriff or hip-length top with a brief (waist-high pant), sometimes referred to as a trunk. These are generally made of stretch fabric to facilitate movement.

D. SNOW/SKI SUIT STYLES

Snow/Ski Suit - one- or two-piece suit, usually insulated, that is designed for warmth and freedom of movement on ski slopes.



E. SNOW/SKI SUIT DETAILS/FEATURES

Hidden Snow Cuffs - elasticized wrists or ankles within tunnel sleeves or leg bottoms to prevent snow from entering the garment.

Stretch Inserts - pieces of stretchable fabric (usually nylon) designed to increase flexibility and ease of movement, usually found at ankles and shoulders.

II. COATS AND JACKETS - MEN'S (36011, 36012, 36013), BOYS' (37011, 37016), WOMEN'S (38011, 38021, 38031), AND GIRLS' (39011)

The following pages define and illustrate various styles of coats and jackets. These styles include those coats and jackets referred to as outerwear, suits, dress jackets (tailored), and unconstructed jackets for men, women, boys, and girls.

A. TYPES OF COATS AND JACKETS

All-weather - made to be worn in all types of weather. It frequently has a removable liner to provide extra warmth. A coat must have a water-repellent finish to be classified as all-weather.

Heavyweight - coat or jacket suitable for cold weather wear, frequently having insulation to provide extra warmth.

Lightweight - coat or jacket suitable for mild weather wear.

Raincoat - coat designed to be worn in the rain, made of water-proof fabrics (generally made of vinyl or rubber).

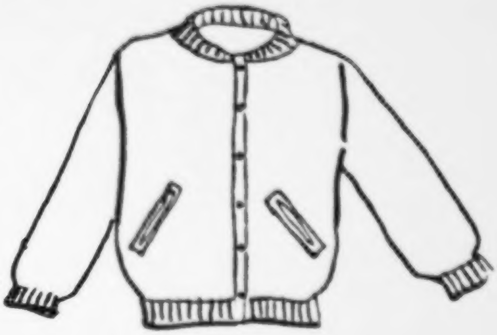
Single-Breasted - front closing which overlaps only enough to allow one row of buttons. A coat or jacket that closes with a **zipper** should also be entered here.

Double-Breasted - front closing with one front overlapping the other enough to allow a double set of buttons.

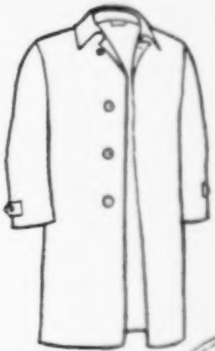
Wrap - coat or jacket which has a front that laps over and is closed with a belt. There are no outside buttons but there may be an inside tie, button, or snap to keep the lapped sides in place.

B. STYLES OTHER THAN SUIT JACKETS

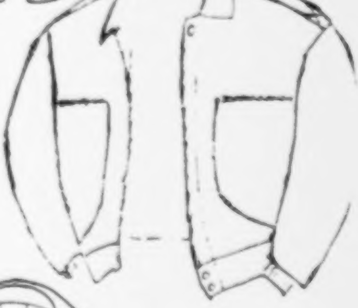
Athletic (Letterman) - jacket usually with sleeves of a different material from the remainder of the jacket, often simulated leather. It may have rib-knit wrists, waist, and collar, two slash pockets, and a snap closure.



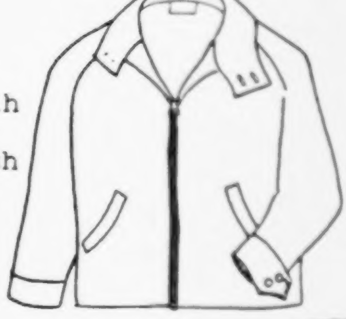
Balmacaan - traditional, usually knee-length, coat with a small collar, button-up front to the neck, often with raglan sleeves, and sometimes a fly front covering the buttons. Traditional men's overcoats are often this style.



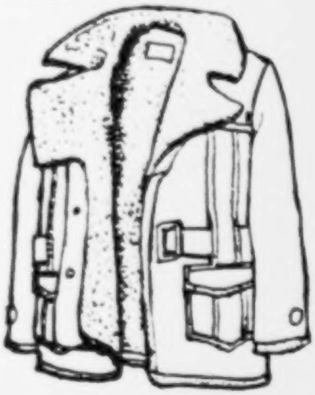
Battle (Eisenhower) Jacket - waist-length jacket, with or without breast pockets, fitted waistband, usually with zippered fly front and turned-down collar with lapels. Sometimes it has epaulets.

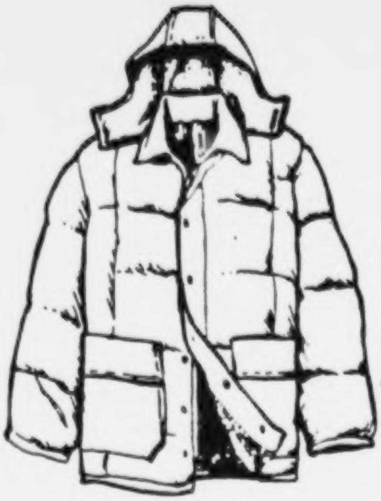


Golf Jacket - waist-length jacket with zipper front, English-style tab collar, tab button cuffs, welted slash pockets, and raglan sleeves. May or may not be lined.

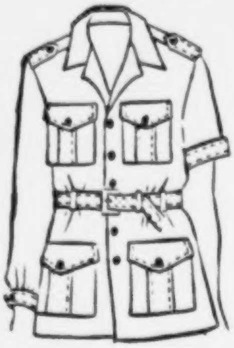


Norfolk - single-breasted coat or jacket, belted style with two box pleats from shoulders to hem, front and back, and a matching belt threaded through slots under pleats. The styling features may be carried through on the pockets.

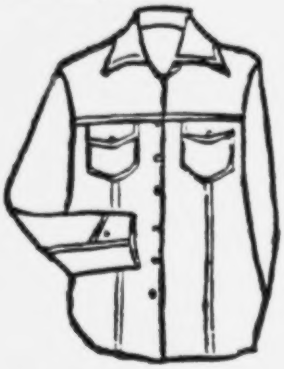




Parka - heavyweight, hip-length jacket made of windproof, water-repellent fabric, typically reinforced nylon with a padded lining of fleece, pile, down, thinsulate or sometimes fur. Usually has an attached hood, zippered front opening and often a snap fly covering the zipper.



Safari Jacket - single-breasted with four patch pockets (two breast, two side) and a belt. Sometimes has detailing features such as pocket flaps with buttons.

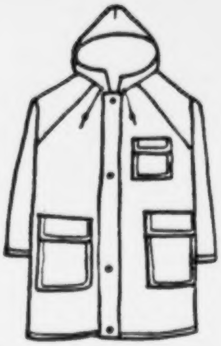


Shirt Jacket - has shirt styling, single-breasted front, usually one or two pockets, and button cuffs. The hem is curved like the hem of a man's dress shirt.

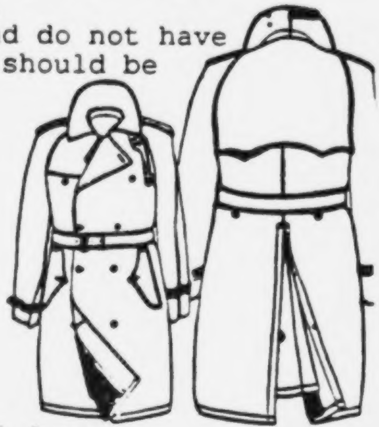
Ski Jacket - jacket designed and constructed to be functional for skiing, that is, for mobility and for keeping out wind, cold, and snow. Common features are: water repellent or waterproof fabric; insulated; zipper closure or snap closure with a zipper closure; snow cuffs; snug fitting at the bottom; usually waist length; usually without a hood; high, stand-up collar or zip up or snap up to the nose; an inside pocket or secure outside pockets (zipper, snap, or Velcro).

Ski Vest - sleeveless ski jacket.

Slicker - waterproof raincoat with snap, toggle, or zipper closure. Usually comes with a hat or attached hood.

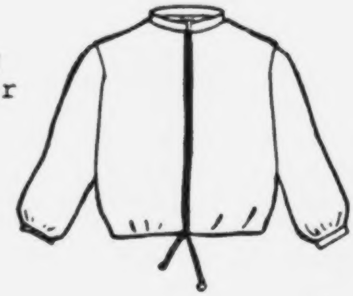


Trenchcoat - traditional double-breasted coat, usually knee-length, that has a belt, epaulets, front yoke, flaps (gun patches), and often a cape yoke in back. All-weather coats that are single-breasted and do not have the traditional trench-coat styling features should be described as balmacaans (see definition).



Western - waist-length jacket, frequently with breast pockets, yoke, and trim, sometimes made of denim.

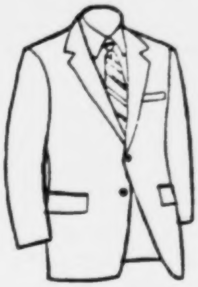
Windbreaker - lightweight jacket, usually made of nylon or polyester/cotton blends, with elasticized waist, having either a drawstring waist, or a close-fitting waistband. The windbreaker can be unlined, or lined to give extra warmth, and may have an attached hood.



C. SUITS AND SEPARATES JACKET STYLES

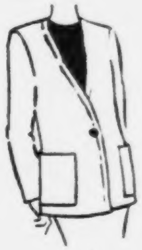
Sack Coat - constructed jacket that is normally worn as a suit coat with the businessman's suit. It is a short, loose-fitting coat or jacket without a waistline seam.

Sportcoat/Blazer - lightweight jacket similar to one sold as part of a suit. Either tailored or semi-tailored, usually has two or three patch pockets; or the pockets may be welted, sometimes with flaps. Blazers typically have metal buttons.



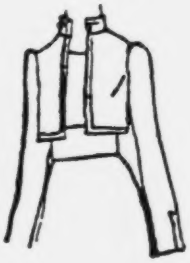
Tailored Jacket - tailoring is the process of cutting, fitting, and finishing a garment to conform to the body by means of darts, linings, pressing, etc. A tailored jacket typically will have simple clear lines with no fancy details.

Unconstructed Jacket - loose-fitting jacket giving the appearance of a "box" shape (no tailoring features).

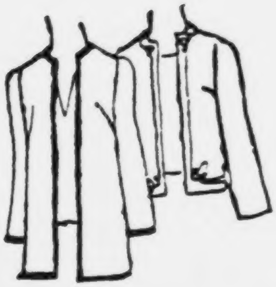


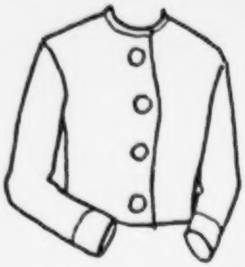
D. JACKETS TYPES COMMONLY SOLD WITH DRESSES

Bolero - waist-length or above-the-waist jacket, usually collarless and often sleeveless, with no fastenings. It is copied from the Spanish bullfighter's embroidered jacket.



Cardigan - jacket with no collar and sometimes no buttons.





Short-fitted - jacket style often found with a dress. It is waist length and close fitting.

III. DRESSES - WOMEN'S (38021) AND GIRLS' (39012)

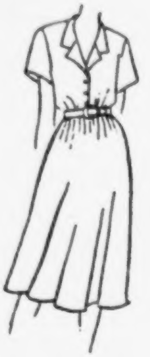
A. DRESS TYPES

Daytime, Street, Business or Party - dresses for general occasion wear, business wear or evening wear. Generally knee to mid-calf length, may be shorter.

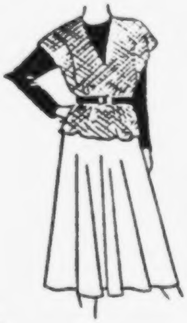
Evening - a dress for evening wear that is approximately ankle or floor length.

Bridal - Formal dress for bridal wear.

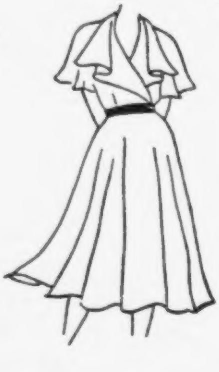
B. DRESS SHAPES



Casual/ Tailored - has a trim fit and simplicity of line and ornamentation.

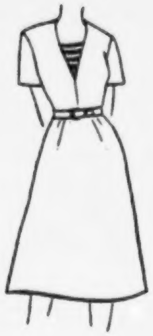


Layered look - One-piece dress which, because of the manner in which it is constructed, gives the appearance of two or more pieces or layers. may look like a skirt, blouse, and vest because of the way the fabrics are cut and sewn together.

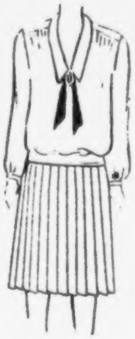


Fluid/Draped - soft look achieved by gathers, puffed sleeves, tucking etc. Fluid styles have fullness achieved by swing or flare skirts which seem to flow as the wearer moves. Drape styles have loose folds.

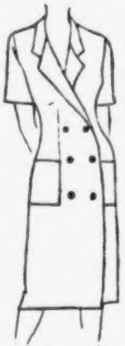
C. DRESS STYLES



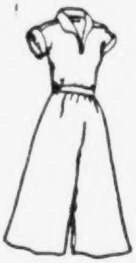
A-Line - simple dress design in which the skirt or dress simulates the shape of the letter "A". The A-line dress is more fitted in the bodice than the shift and skimmer.



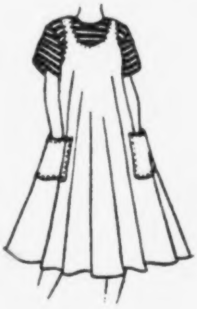
Blouson - bloused-top dress usually with a low waistline seam; fullness in the bodice (dress top) is gathered in at the waist or just below it.



Coat - one-piece dress, usually fitted or semifitted, with coat-type front having a button or fly front closure from neck to hem.



Culotte - one-piece pantdress. Looks like a dress, but has a divided skirt with full leg portions to simulate a skirt. Also called a split-skirt.

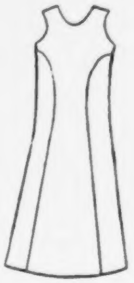


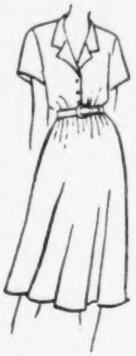
Jumper - dress-like sleeveless garment worn with or without a blouse or other top underneath.

Party - for girls, a more elaborate dress, suitable for "special occasions".

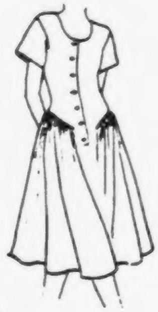
School - for girls, appropriate for normal, everyday wear.

Shift, skimmer - One-piece "no fit" dress that hangs loosely from the shoulder, or is semifitted, and has no definite waistline, shaping being achieved chiefly by horizontal darts. One type, called a shirtshift, has shirt-neck styling. Shaping may be achieved by lengthwise seams on a skimmer.

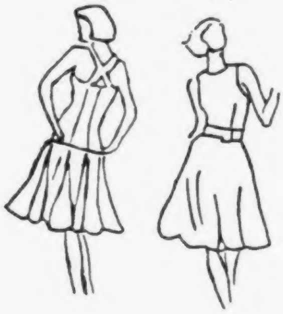




Shirtwaist - one-piece, tailored dress with a bodice that is styled like a shirt, buttoned in the front, from the neck to at least the waist. Also called a shirtdress.

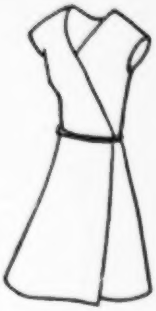


Step-In - one-piece simple dress which has front or back opening, either button or zipper, permitting the wearer to step into it.



Sundress - bare, made of lightweight material.

Wraparound - one-piece semifitted coat-type dress which wraps around the body with a wide lapover at the front or the back for the closing. Ties and/or button belt are attached to provide the closure.

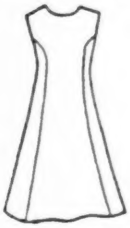


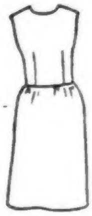
D. DRESS PIECES

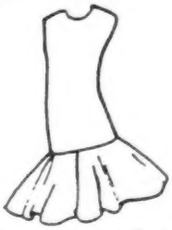
Describe which pieces are priced as a unit (a dress) with one price tag. A dress may have one piece or two pieces. Possible two-piece styles are a skirt and a top, a dress with a jacket, or a jumper and a top.

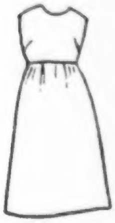
E. WAISTLINE ON ONE-PIECE DRESS

While not specifically listed on the checklist, may be helpful in relocating a unique item.

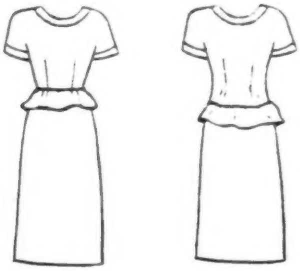

No waistline seam


Natural waist


Dropped or low waist


Raised waist

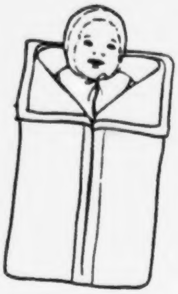
Peplum - small flounce or extension of garment around the waist or hips.



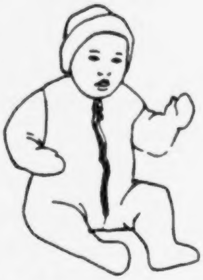
IV. INFANTS' AND TODDLERS' APPAREL

A. INFANTS' AND TODDLERS' OUTERWEAR (41011)

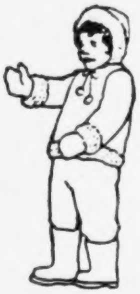
Bunting - usually one-piece; instead of having legs it is stitched at the bottom to form a bag.



Pramsuit - a footed outerwear garment made for small child that does not walk; usually made of blanket fabric or quilting.

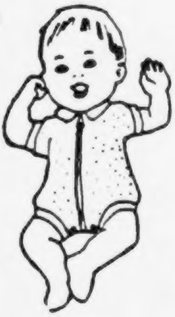


Snowsuit - warm winter coat and leggings set. Leggings may or may not be footed. Also included here are all-in-one winter outer garments, usually having a hood and zipper front. This item resembles an adult one-piece ski suit.

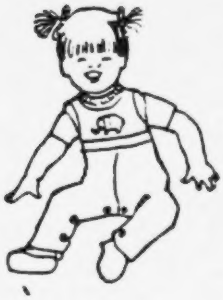


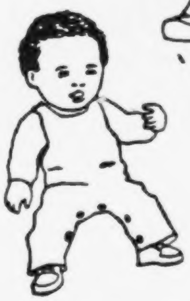
B. INFANTS' AND TODDLERS' PLAYWEAR AND DRESSWEAR (41012)

Creeper (romper) - one-piece garment with short legs. The lower part of the garment is like bloomers in that it gathers at the baby's legs but is loose fitting just above where it gathers.



Coverall or Jumpsuit (also called Playsuit) - one-piece garment that does not require a top, has long legs, and has a zipper front or shoulders that snap or button.





Overall (also called crawler) - one-piece garment with long legs; requires a top.

Sweater Set - all items included in a sweater set must be made of the same fiber and fabric as the sweater.

C. INFANTS' AND TODDLERS' UNDERWEAR (41013)

1. Diapers

a. **Cloth Diapers** - made from cotton fibers, are washable, and can be used over and over. The size should be indicated on the package in inches, e.g., 27" X 27".

b. **Disposable Diapers** - constructed of non-woven fabric to be used once and thrown away. Disposable diapers are available in a variety of sizes and absorbencies to fit different weights and purposes.

Details/Features

Quilted - some disposable diapers have layers of material sewn together in a quilted fashion to hold the layers together.

Leg Gathers - elastic sewn around leg openings to make the diaper fit more snugly to prevent leakage.

Refastenable Tabs - disposable diapers have sticky tabs or velcro on either side to hold the diaper closed. Some of these tabs can be opened to allow for checking the baby and can be reclosed if the baby is dry.

2. Diaper Liners

Disposable sheets of nonwoven fabric which are used inside of cloth diapers to draw moisture away from the baby. These are customarily disposed of after one use.

3. Underpants

Underpants - regular underpants resembling those of larger boys and girls.

Waterproof Panties - panties designed to be worn over diapers to protect the outer clothing from being soiled.

Training panties - panties designed to be worn without diapers as the child is being toilet trained. These are customarily thicker than regular underpants, often having extra layers of fabric in the middle to increase absorbency.

4. Undershirts

a. **Styles**

In addition to the pullover, infants' and toddlers' undershirts are also made with snaps in the front or to the side. Some have Velcro closing or ties to the side, all to make it easier to put the undershirt on the baby.

b. **Details/Features**

Grow features - on children's garments, parts of the garment can be extended as the child grows. Undershirts often have an extra row of snaps to allow for the baby's growth. Slips may have a double hem or shirts may have tucks on the sleeves which can be let out as the baby grows.

Lap Shoulders - specific overlap cut on undershirt to enable easy dressing. The undershirt has a layered look at the shoulders. The lapping material is folded over the regular part of the undershirt at the shoulders.

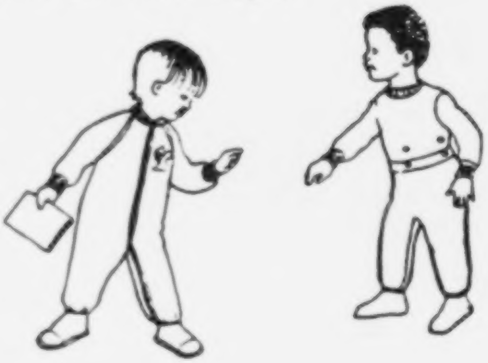
Nevabind Seams - seamless underarms on undershirts to prevent chafing.

D. INFANTS' AND TODDLERS' SLEEPWEAR (41014)

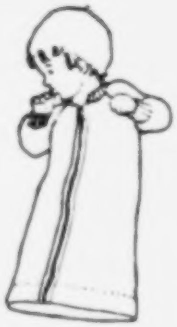
1. Styles

Pajama - one- or two-piece sleeping garment with legs, covering the body except the feet.

Sleeper - one- or two-piece sleeping garment with legs, covering the body including the feet.



Sleeping Bag - long loose-fitting envelope-type garment which opens all the way down the front so that it can easily be put on the child. The bottom is enclosed, with extra room for the infant to kick.



2. Features

Grow Features - many children's garments have features which allow the garment to be adjusted to fit as the child grows. Some common ways to provide for growth are extra long sleeves and legs with rib knit cuffs that can be turned down or tucks at the bottom that can be let out as the child grows. Grow features at the waist (i.e., two rows of snaps or tucks that can be let out) are also common.

V. HOSIERY - MEN'S (36031), BOYS' (37014), WOMEN'S (38043), AND GIRLS' (39017)

A. SOCKS

1. Styles

Dress/Casual Socks - socks, other than sport socks, that come in slack, mid-calf, and over-the-calf length.

Sport Socks - (crew or athletic socks) come with a fitted heel or as a tube (no heel).

2. Sock Details/Features

Tube Sock - sock with no heel, which enables the sock to be rotated and promotes longer wear.

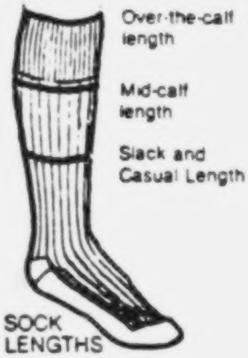
Odor Resistant - treated to resist odors and bacteria.

3. Sock Lengths

Ankle (Slack) - extending above the ankle bone but less than two-thirds of the way from the ankle bone to the largest part of the calf.

Mid-calf - extending beyond ankle length but not beyond largest part of the calf.

Over the Calf - beyond the calf but not over the knee.



B. STOCKINGS, PANTYHOSE, AND TIGHTS

1. Styles

Knee High - lower leg and foot covering extending to the knee or a few inches below the knee, may be sheer, opaque or textured.

Legwarmers - footless socks, usually knitted of heavy yarn to be worn over stockings, pantyhose, or pants to add warmth.

Pantyhose and Tights - pantyhose are stockings that extend to the waist. The difference between pantyhose and tights is the weight. Pantyhose are customarily thinner.

Thigh High - stockings that extend a few inches above the knee and have an elastic band around the top to hold them in place. These type of stockings are degined to be worn without a garter.

Stockings - leg and foot covering extending a few inches above the knee; may be sheer, opaque, or patterned.

Support Hose - knit of nylon combined with elastic yarn to produce a garment that gives support to the legs.

2. Leg Type

Opaque Pantyhose - as defined by the hosiery industry, opaque pantyhose have a weight between 30 and 50 denier. Denier is the international textile and hosiery numbering system for silk, rayon, and nylon yarns. The low numbers represent finer, thinner yarns and the higher numbers represent the heavier, thicker yarns.

Sheer Hose - have a weight under 30 denier.

Tights - opaque pantyhose which are very tightly woven and generally have a weight of 50 denier or more.

Textured - Hosiery having some type of pattern or design. Textured hosiery may be either sheer or opaque depending on its degree of transparency.

3. Sizes

Average Size - usually designated as S,M,L or petite through tall or A,B, etc. This also includes stockings size 8 through 11.

Queensize - outsized hosiery for women with fuller and wider hips, thighs, and legs.

4. Details/Features

Sandalfoot - has a nude heel and toe of the same weight and color as the rest of the stocking. Item will be labeled.

Reinforced Heel and/or Toe - has heavier yarn used for heel and toe to promote longer wear. Item will be labeled with this information.

VI. NIGHTWEAR AND LOUNGEWEAR - MEN'S (36032), BOYS' (37014), WOMEN'S (38041), AND GIRLS' (39016)

A. PAJAMA STYLES

1. Men's and Boys'

Pajama - two-piece garment, consisting of a top, either open front or pullover, and loose-fitting pants with elastic or drawstring waist. The pants resemble men's basic boxer shorts and may be short or long.

Nightshirt - one-piece garment styled like a man's shirt but usually longer than a normal shirt, extending to approximately knee length or longer.

2. Women's and Girls'

Jumpsuit/Sleeper - one-piece garment with a crotch. May have a rear flap (dropseat) and may be footed.

Pajama - two-piece garment, consisting of a top and pants (not panties) made out of the same fiber fabric. The bottoms range in length from just below the waist (shortie type) to thigh length or longer, for example short shorts, tap pants or boxers.

B. NIGHTGOWN STYLES

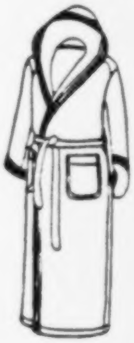
Baby Dolls - nightgown, usually thigh length or shorter, which may or may not include panties.

Nightgown - loose dress-styled garment worn for sleeping. It is available in varying lengths, with or without sleeves.

Nightshirt - one-piece nightwear garment, extending below the thigh. May be styled like a T-shirt or a regular shirt.

C. TOP OR ROBE STYLES

Bathrobe - wrap-around robe usually with three-quarter or longer sleeves and a tie sash.



Coat/Cardigan - robe or top style with an open front, usually having either buttons or a zipper closure.

Housecoat - informal lightweight robe worn at home, usually suitable for daytime wear.

Peignoir Coat - flowing informal women's robe of delicate fabric, usually with lace trim or ruffles and sometimes having full sleeves.

Pullover - robe with a partially open front meant for pulling over the head or stepping into.

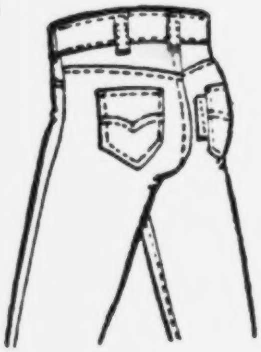
Wrap - robe or top style with an open front where one side laps over the other and there is a tie belt for closure. It may also have a hood or shawl collar.

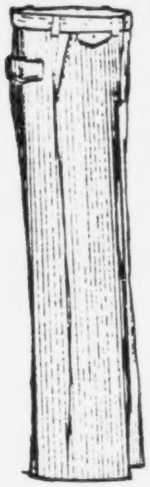
VII. PANTS, SHORTS AND SKI PANTS - MEN'S (36051), BOYS' (37016), WOMEN'S (38033) AND GIRLS' (39014)

A. PANTS AND SHORTS STYLES

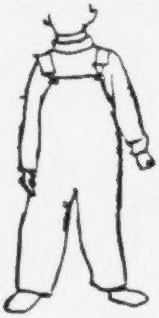
Shorts differ from pants only in length. They may be short shorts (cut to top of the thigh, like jogging or running shorts); jamaica shorts (approximately mid-thigh); or bermuda or walking shorts (cut right above the knee).

Jeans - pants that generally have one piece waistbands, double needle seams, yoke backs, and patch pockets. Jeans frequently have distinctive stitching, metal buttons or snaps, and are usually made of either denim, corduroy, or chino fabrics. Fabric may be treated with a "wash" to give a novelty appearance.





Slacks - ankle length, looser fitting pants that generally have panel backs, and set-in pockets. In many cases men's slacks have a two-piece waistband. Slacks commonly have hems with stitches that are not visible on the face of the garment. Slacks are frequently constructed with a higher quality fabric and tailoring than jeans.



Overalls - pants with a bib front which covers the chest. Specify this type of pants in the "Other" style specification element.

B. PANTS AND SHORTS - GIRLS'

Shorts Set - two-piece combination of shorts and a top or a sweater, neither of which is sold separately, priced as a unit.

Pants Set - two-piece combination of pants and a top or a sweater, neither of which is sold separately, priced as a unit.

Pull-on Slacks - slip-in slack or pant with an elasticized waist, without any closures.

C. SKI PANTS STYLES

Bib Pants - ski pants (usually insulated), the outer facing some type of waterproof or water-repellent fabric (usually nylon).

Stretch Pants - close-fitting ski pants made of a "stretch" fabric; they usually have foot straps and zippered legs.

(For details and features of ski pants, see the discussion in the section Snow/Ski Suit Details/Features.)

D. LEG STYLES

Bell - widens drastically from knee to ankle.

Flare - widens more gradually from knee to ankle.

Straight - the same width from knee to ankle.

Tapered - narrower at ankle than knee.

VIII. SHIRTS, BLOUSES, OTHER TOPS - MEN'S (36041), BOYS' (37013), WOMEN'S (38031), AND GIRLS' (39013) - AND SWEATERS - MEN'S (36034), BOYS' (37012), WOMEN'S (38031), AND GIRLS' (39013)

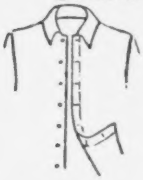
A. OPENING TYPES

Open-Front Top - completely open in the front. There are three types of open-front shirts - French style, basic turned back, and placket.

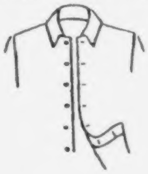
French Style - open-front shirt on which the turned back side of the shirt containing the buttonholes is held down by both buttonholes and a row of visible stitching. The shirt is interfaced and, although the interfacing cannot be seen, it may be felt underneath the turned back side.

Basic Turned Back - the turned back side will be secured only by the buttonholes. There may or may not be any interfacing and there is no stitching with this type of shirt.

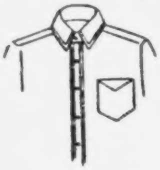
Placket - a pleat stitched on both sides runs down the turned back side of the shirt containing the buttonholes.



French Style



Basic Turned Back



Placket

Pullover or Pull-on - any shirt, sweater, or other top that must be pulled over the head to be put on; it may or may not have some form of closure (e.g., short placket front with buttons, or short zipper in front or back).

B. STYLES OF SHIRTS AND TOPS

1. Men's and Boys'

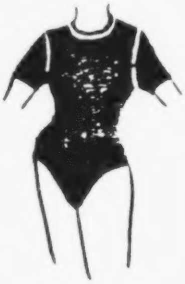
Dress Shirt - open-front shirt that always has a banded collar and exact collar sizes. Long-sleeve dress shirts will have, in addition to exact collar sizes, numbered sleeve sizes or average sleeve length sizing. **Average sleeve lengths** are either S,M,L or a two inch range (e.g. 32/33). Short-sleeve dress shirts will just have exact collar sizes.

Sport Shirt - shirts that have average collar sizes; marked Small, Medium, Large, and Extra Large, or 14/14 1/2, 15/15 1/2, 16/16 1/2, 17/17 1/2). These shirts may be either open front or pullover.

Work Shirt - sturdily constructed unstyled shirt made to withstand heavy wear. It is usually made of a coarser cotton or cotton blend material than sport or dress shirts, has at least one pocket, and is usually found in drab "work" colors (tan, military green, gray, navy). Most work shirts are full cut for ease of movement when working. Specify any other body style.

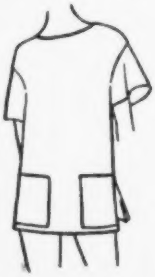
2. Women's and Girls'

Bodysuit, Leotard - one-piece fitted top or blouse with a closed crotch (no legs); this type of garment is available in all sleeve lengths and neck styles. The snap crotch is the feature which distinguishes the bodysuit from the leotard. The bodysuit has a snap crotch; the leotard does not have a snap crotch.



Leotard

Tunic Top - loose-fitting overblouse worn outside skirt or pant; usually hip length with a tie belt at the waist.

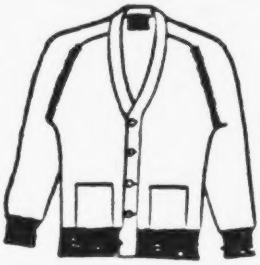


C. DRESS/SPORT SHIRT BODY STYLES FOR MEN

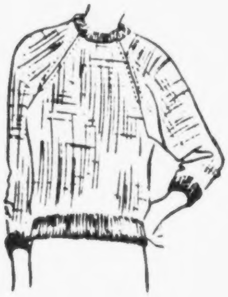
The three body styles available are **conventional, tapered/fitted, and European fit**. If the shirt package is not labeled with the body style, assume that it is **conventional**. **Tapered/Fitted and European**, which will always be labeled, are either tapered down the sides or have darts in the back so that the waist measurement is smaller than the chest. European fit shirts are tighter fitting than tapered/fitted shirts. Conventional shirts are full cut.

D. SWEATER STYLES

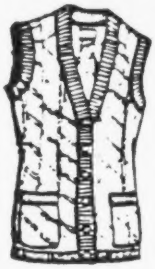
Cardigan - sweater that opens completely down the front.



Pullover - does not open completely, is put on by pulling over the head



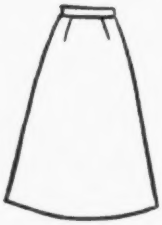
Sweater Vest - sleeveless sweater, either pullover or cardigan.



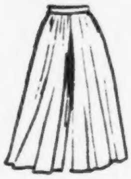
IX. SKIRTS - WOMEN'S (38032) AND GIRLS' (39014)

Various skirt styles are defined and pictured below. See section on waistband information.

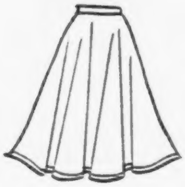
A-line - narrow at waist and flaring gently to hem like the letter "A".



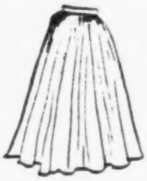
Culotte or Divided Skirt - skirt divided into two sections for legs, so that it is actually a pair of pants but looks like a skirt when wearer is not in motion. May also be referred to as a split skirt.



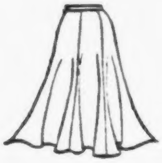
Flared or Full - skirt that is gathered or flared so that the hem is much wider then the hipline.



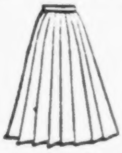
Gathered (dirndl) - full skirt with the fullness gathered (rather than pleated) into the waistband all the way around.



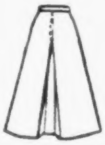
Gored - A gore is a tapered, set-in section, narrowest at top and widest at hem. Skirts can have from 2 - 24 gores. Usually, the fewer the gores, the narrower the skirt.



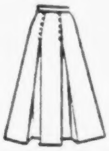
Pleated - A pleat is a fold of cloth, turned onto itself and stitched at one end, pressed or unpressed, released for fullness below.



All Around Pleated

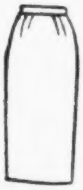


Single Front Pleat

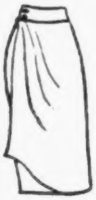


Double Front Pleat

Straight - narrow, straight-cut skirt. May have a small pleat (**kickpleat**) at the bottom to give room for walking. This may be in front or in back.



Wrap/sarong - skirt open from top to hem, wrapped around the body and fastened by buttons or ties, usually lapped across the front or back.



X. SUITS - MEN'S (36011), BOYS' (37016), WOMEN'S (38051), AND GIRLS' (39012)

A suit is a combination of an upper garment, (a coat or jacket) and a lower garment (pants or skirt) which is sold as a unit. Additional pieces, such as vests, blouses, scarves, etc., may be included. Indicate all the pieces which are included in the suit being priced. Because the components included in a suit vary so widely in today's market, it is very important for the commodity analyst, as well as for the economic assistant who will attempt to reprice the item, to know exactly which pieces are included with the suit.

A. SUIT TYPES

1. Men's and Boys'

Tuxedo - tailored jacket and matching pair of pants with trimming such as satin lapels that makes it suitable for formal occasions.

2. Women's and Girls'

Pantsuit - combination of two or more pieces sold as a unit which includes a pair of pants and a coat or jacket as the other. Other items, such as a vest, top, or blouse, may be included along with the two required components. Skirts are not included; both jacket and vest may be included.

Skirt Suit - combination of two or more pieces sold as a unit which must include a skirt and a coat or jacket. Other items, such as a vest, top, or blouse, may be included along with the two required components. Pants are not included; both jacket and vest may be included.

B. SUIT COMPONENT STYLE INFORMATION

1. Men's and Boys'

Single-Breasted - front closing which overlaps only enough to allow one row of buttons.

Doubled-Breasted - front closing with one side overlapping the other enough to allow a double set of buttons.

2. Women's and Girls'

Tailored Style Jacket - form-fitting jacket with the basic lines used in men's business suits or topcoats with little or no fullness given by gathers or draped flares. The form is achieved through cut of fabric, darts, linings, etc., and has simple clear lines and no fancy details. Gathering, shirring, draping, fullness, and smocking are not associated with tailored styling.

Vest - close fitting or straight cut sleeveless garment, fastened in front or hanging open. It is usually made of a fabric matched to or coordinated with the skirt, pants, coat or jacket. Vests may be longer than waist length and are intended for wear over a blouse, shirt or top. Also included are sweater-vests, usually with a V neckline and often buttoned down the front or pullover.

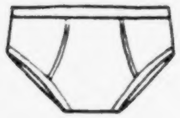
XI. UNDERWEAR - MEN'S (36031), BOYS' (37014), WOMEN'S (38042), AND GIRLS' (39016)

A. UNDERPANTS

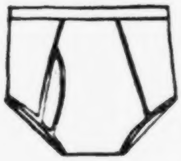
1. Styles

a. Men's and Boys'

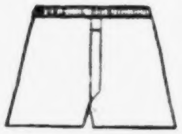
Bikini Brief - the "low rise" or bikini brief is similar to the standard one except that the waistband comes only up to the hip instead of to the waist.



Regular Brief - The "standard" brief has been popular with men for many years. The brief is tight fitting and has a full elastic waistband and elastic bands also around the leg openings.



Basic Boxer Shorts - boxer shorts are among the more popular styles of undergarments. They are loose fitting, have elastic around the waist, and may be white or printed. The elastic is usually cloth covered on the outside.

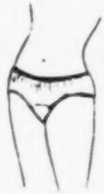


Fashion Boxer Shorts - tapered boxer shorts with side vents for comfort. They are usually available in bright solid colors or bold prints.

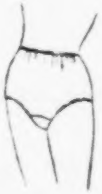
Thermal Underpants - long legged, usually knitted in several layers of various materials to retain body heat by trapping air.

b. Women's and Girls'

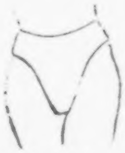
Bikini - below the navel panty, which features high-cut legs with elastic at top and leg openings.



Brief - waist-high underpant, legs range in cuts from French cut to thigh cut. Includes "hipster" type panty. **French cut** briefs will have higher cut leg openings and as such should be specified in Other Price Factors.



Brief



French Cut

Trunks - waist-high underpants with unconstricting legs that extend to the top of the thigh; has elastic only at the top opening.

2. Details/Features

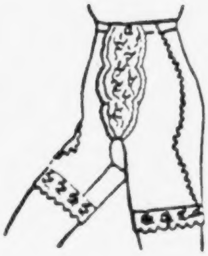
Women's and Girls'

Crotch - indicate if the panties have a reinforced crotch. A reinforced crotch is, essentially, a double crotch either made of the same material as the panties or a cotton material insert. A cotton crotch in nylon panties may be knit into the panty.

B. GIRDLES AND CORSELETS

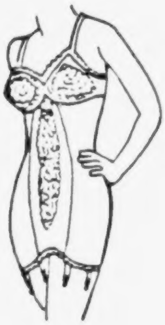
1. Styles

Panty girdle - support and shaping undergarment with a closed crotch that has legs of varying lengths between the crotch and knee.



Pant girdle - panty girdle with legs extending below the knee. Designed to provide support and shaping under pants.

Corselet - woman's one-piece foundation garment; a long-line bra and girdle combination in one piece; also known as a body briefer or all-in-one foundation. The corselet can have a closed or open crotch.



2. Girdle Legs

Boy Leg - very short length leg, usually extends only one to two inches down the thigh.

Long leg - mid-thigh or longer length leg.

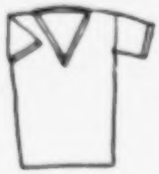
3. Girdle Features

Garters - small clasps, usually attached to the inside (front and back) of a girdle or corselet to hold up stockings.

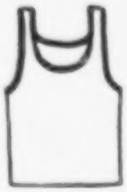
Split Crotch - crotch made with two fabric panels that overlap.

C. UNDERSHIRTS

T-Shirt - short-sleeve shirt with a crew neck (a round neckline that fits closely around the base of the throat) or V neck.



Athletic Shirt - sleeveless undershirt with low U-neck in front and back, usually made of thin, ribbed fabric.

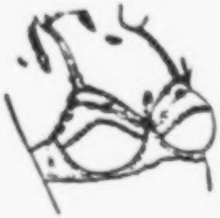


Vest - athletic shirt for women and girls.

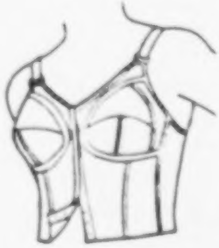
D. BRAS

1. Styles

Bandeau - shaped undergarment made to support the bust; fits snugly under the bust, but does not extend more than an inch down the rib cage.



Long-Line - bra that fits the bust and rib cage; extends to the waist area.



Bra Set - a bra and some other intimate apparel item that are sold together for one price. They may not be sold individually and still be considered as a set. Both items must be constructed from the same fiber and/or fabric.

Sport Bra - a pullover undergarment designed to control bounce during athletic activity, characterized by a wide stabilizing rib band on the bottom and by straps which cross in the back and cannot fall. The garment has no hooks or hardware. Usually made of cotton/poly/lycra fabric and is double layered for firm support.

2. Cups

a. Type

Contour or Fiberfill - rounded bra cup with a thin layer of fiber filling between the outer and inner fabric layers.

Molded Cups - cups made of a fairly rigid material and used to shape the bust; usually found in swim suits and sundresses.

Natural - cup made of a sheer, usually stretchy fabric lining, but no fiber or foam filling.

Padded - cup which has a foam rubber or thick fiber filling. Padding may sometimes be removable.

Push Up Cups - cup which is fully padded with foam rubber (or fiberfill) and has extra full padding in the lower portion of the cup. Pads are sometimes removable.

Underwire - cup which has a fabric covered wire which fits under the bust to give added support.

b. Size of cups

The size of the cups in a bra, swimsuit, or other item may be a price factor. For example, there is usually a price difference between an A, B, or C cup and a D or DD cup.

E. SLIPS

1. Styles

Full Slip - extends from straps at shoulders to hem, either street or long length. Street length is a slip of approximately knee length. A long slip is floor or ankle length.

Half Slip - extends from waistline to hem.

2. Slip Details/Features

Built-in Bra - slip or dress with a bra made into it or having a fitted top that eliminates the need for a bra.

Shadow Panel - extra layer of fabric in the front, back, or both that diffuses the light when slip is worn under a sheer dress or skirt.

Snip-Bottom - hem that has several rows of fabric (usually three) attached by hem stitching. These rows may be snipped off to adjust the length.

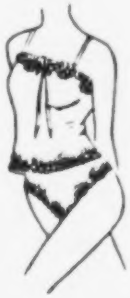
3. Bra Details/Features

Adjustable Straps - hook, clasp or other device by which the bra can be shortened or lengthened.

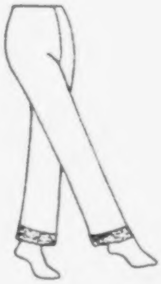
Boning or Stays - plastic or steel strip used in foundation garments for shaping and support.

F. OTHER UNDERGARMENTS

Camisole - waist length undergarment with slip-type straps; may be trimmed in lace.

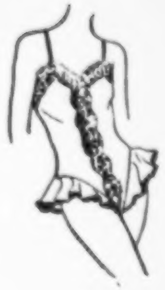


Pant Liner - divided slip(with a crothch) that extends from the waist to the ankle area and is usually worn under pants.



Tap Pants - waist-high underpant with unconstricting legs, thigh length or shorter. It is often made of silky material and worn in conjunction with a camisole or bra.

Teddy - body-hugging or loose-fitting garment, with slip-type straps; extends to the crotch and usually is pull-on or has closure at the crotch. It is usually worn in place of a bra and panty or as a nightwear garment.



I. ACCESSORIES - MEN'S (36033), BOYS' (37015) WOMEN'S (38044), AND GIRLS' (39017)

A. BELTS

Self-Fabric or Self-Belt - the belt is made of the same material as the garment.

Full Belt - the belt fully encircles the garment.

Half-Belt - the belt is either in the front or the back of the garment.

Belt Construction - belts are held together by either stitching, gluing (cement), or both.

Backing - separate material attached to the underside of a belt.

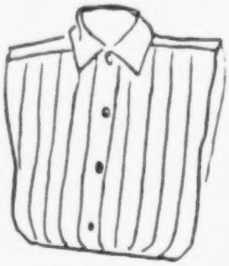
Double Length - a belt that is made long enough to encircle the waist twice and is intended to be worn in this fashion.

Slip-Thru Buckle - a fastener without a movable tongue or a clip device through which the belt material slides. The belt used with the slip-through buckle will not have holes through which to fit a tongue or similar device.

Buckle With Tongue - a buckle with a pin or small straight movable piece that fastens to the other end of the belt and prevents the belt from slipping out of the buckle.

B. DICKEY

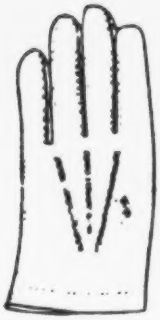
Dickey - separate fill-in used inside woman's low neckline garment. A dickey is a woven shirt or blouse front, often with a collar, or a knit turtleneck.



C. GLOVES AND MITTENS

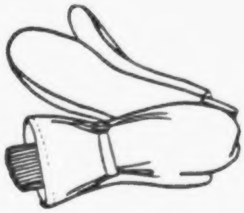
1. Styles

Dress Gloves - found in men's, boys' women's, or girls' accessories department.



Work Gloves - found in the work clothing, gardening, or other such departments.

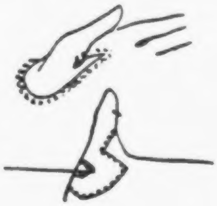
Mittens - hand coverings which encase the thumb separately and the other four fingers together.



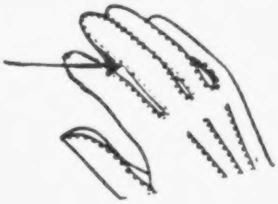
2. Details/Features

Reinforcement - some gloves have reinforcement at various parts of the palm or fingers to lengthen wearing time. Specify material used and reinforcement location.

Bolton Thumb - the distinguishing feature of the Bolton thumb is that the thumb "quirk" is cut in one piece with the back and palm of the glove. The "quirk" is the small piece of glove material on the thumb to give more freedom to movement. The Bolton style gives excellent fit and wear. Since the glove is cut in one piece, it will not rip as easily as when the quirk is inserted as a separate piece.



Fourchettes - narrow pieces forming the sides of the fingers of gloves, ending in points at the tips of the fingers and joining the back to the front of the glove. They are also called forks.



3. Glove Wrists

Rib Knit Cuff - cuff that is knitted in alternating raised and lowered rows to provide stretch in the cuff to make it easier to put on and take off glove. It can be either single or double fabric.

Vented Cuff - has a small slit at the wrist for ease in putting on and taking off glove.

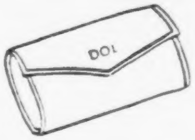
Flared, Slip-on Cuff - slightly flared at the wrist for ease in putting on and taking off glove.

Shirred Elastic Wrist - elastic sewn on the inside of the glove at wrist. The elastic gathers up the material and promotes a tighter fit at the wrist while enabling the opening to expand for easy removal of glove.

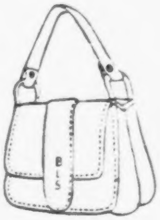
D. HANDBAGS

Basic Styles

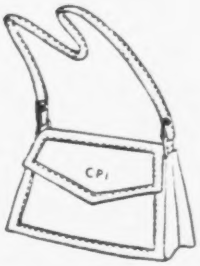
Clutch - usually a small or medium size envelope style to be carried in the hand or under the arm; sometimes has disappearing handle.



Hand - with handle(s) for over-arm use.



Shoulder - with long strap worn over the shoulder; strap may be adjustable for over-arm use.



There is an almost endless variety of handbag designs. Among the specific styles are the satchel, duffle/barrel, safari, tote, swagger, pouch, and box.

E. HANDKERCHIEFS

Handkerchief - small piece of cloth, usually square and generally made of cotton, linen, silk, or silk-like polyester.

Hems and Borders

Corded Border - fine, woven-in cords or stripes in bands of 1 to 3 inches around the border (edge).

Hand-Rolled Hem - fine hem, approximately 1/8 inch wide, in which the raw edge is rolled under and secured with a slip stitch by hand.

Machine-Rolled Hem - narrow flat edge hem, very evenly stitched by machine.

F. HATS AND CAPS

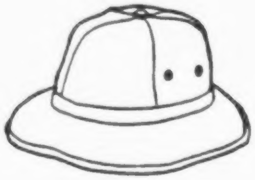
Hat - shaped head-covering having crown and brim made of various materials.

Cap - close fitting head covering; brimless but may have a front visor, made of various materials.

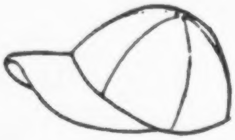
1. Styles of Hats and Caps

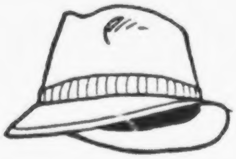
a. Men's and Boys'

Bucket Hat - commonly referred to as a tennis hat. It has six sections sewn together to form the top and a fairly wide brim all around.

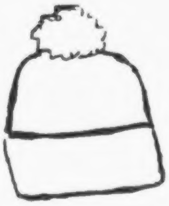


Baseball Cap/Golf Cap - is a head-hugging cap with a visor. It often has an adjustable back and airholes.

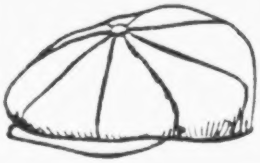




Pinchfront Hat - has a straight crease down the middle of the hat and two side creases.

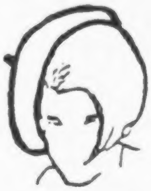


Ski Hat - tight-fitting knit cap usually with a turn-back band. Some ski hats have a built-in face mask.

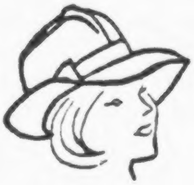


8-Quarter Cap - the top of the hat is made by sewing eight pieces of fabric together to form a "pie-shape".

b. Women and Girls

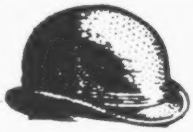


Beret/Tam - round, visorless cloth--usually felt--cap.

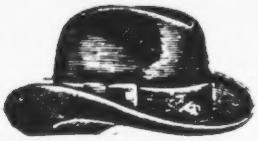


Cloche - deep-crowned hat with no brim or a very narrow brim. Fits the head closely; worn pulled down over the forehead.

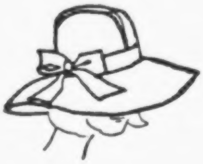
Derby - stiff, hard felt hat with round crown and brim curved up at sides.



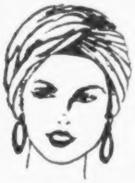
Fedora - low hat usually of soft felt, with crown creased lengthwise; brim orginally rolled high at sides.



Picture Hat/Sun Hat - wide-brimmed woman's hat.



Turban Style - soft hat having a fitted crown and narrow, rolled or draped brim or no brim at all.



2. Sweatband on Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps

The sweatband is the band around the inside of the hat that touches the head. Better hats have leather sweatbands. Some sweatbands are made of polyester or foam-backed polyester. Some felt hat manufacturers mark the quality of their hats by a number on the sweatband. The higher the number, the better the quality. If the hat you are pricing has a quality number, please specify it.

3. Details/Features

Adjustable Back - the back on some caps will be adjustable. There will be a piece of elastic or two pieces of plastic which overlap. One piece will have holes in it while the other has prongs which fit into the holes.

Airholes - small holes placed around the crown of a hat to allow air to circulate inside the hat. They are usually reinforced. Specify if grommeted or stitched, grommets being plastic or metal reinforcements.

Brim Stiffening on Caps - the underside of brim which adds stiffness. Cardboard and vinyl are commonly used stiffeners.

4. Edge

The edge referred to here is the outer brim edge of the hat. This brim edge can be finished by a number of methods. The edge can be bound or welted. A **bound** edge usually has silk binding sewn over the edge. Welted means the felt is turned over the edge and pressed or sewn onto itself. Two types of welt edges are hand-felted and glued or stitched. **Hand felted** is felt pressed down over the edge and has a smoother, better quality finish than a glued or stitched edge. **Glued or stitched** can be distinquished from hand felt because there is a more noticeable rise or bump going from the brim to the edge.

G. PLASTIC RAINCOATS

The plastic raincoat is a lightweight plastic fold-up raincoat that is sold with a small matching carrying case. It is usually knee length with a collar and two pockets.

H. SCARVES

Scarf - rectangular or triangular piece of fabric in a variety of fibers, colors, and patterns, worn around the neck or over the head for warmth or adornment.

Muffler - long, narrow scarf, usually loosely knit or woven of wool and/or acrylic, typically in plaid or solid colors, and usually worn about the neck for winter warmth.

I. MEN'S TIES

1. Styles

Four-in-hand - Specifically describes a type of knot used in a standard length tie. Four-in-hand has become a general term to describe the standard length tie itself. Four-in-hand ties are either to be tied (sold untied) or to be clipped on (sold pre-tied).

Bow Tie - denotes ready-tied and clip-on bows.

Bat-Tie - bow tie which is not pre-tied. It usually has an adjustable neckband.

2. Tipping

The types of tipping (finishing of points of a tie) are:

Machine Hemming - 1/4" to 1/2" of the shell fabric is turned under at each end and sewn down.

Hand Rolling - the hems at the tips of the tie are folded back 1/4" to 1/2" and stitched by hand. Sometimes found in higher priced neckwear.

Facing - extra piece of fabric sewn onto the back ends of the tie. The length may be from 2" to 12".

Self Tipping (or French Tipping) - done by turning back a piece of the shell fabric to form a small self-pocket on both ends of the back side of the tie.

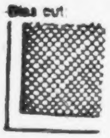
3. Details/Features

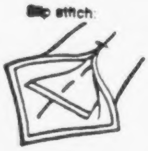
Bar Tack - series of over-stitches (usually hand done), used in more expensive neckwear to close the back of the tie.

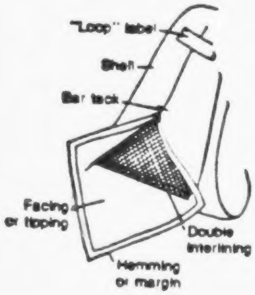
Loop Label - a "loop" is sewn onto the reverse of the front apron (widest part of shell) so that the small end can slide through after tying.

4. Interfacing

Interfacing - a bias cut fabric that runs the entire length of the tie. It may be single or double layer and is an important part of **resilient construction** which adds wearing and tying qualities to the tie.



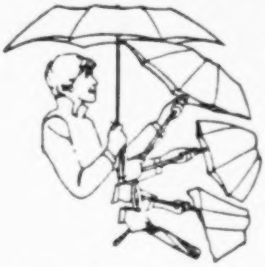




J. UMBRELLAS

1. Styles

There are basically two styles of umbrellas - the **regular, nonfolding** umbrella and the **folding** umbrella, which becomes compact and easier for carrying when not in use. The regular umbrella (stick umbrella) has a shaft that does not collapse or slide. There are also two types of folding umbrellas, the **basic folding** umbrella and the **telescopic folding** umbrella. In the basic folding umbrella, the ribs of the umbrella bend and fold to close and the stem pushes up into the top part of the umbrella, like a telescope.



With a **telescopic** umbrella, the umbrella first closes and looks very similar to a regular umbrella. Next the top and bottom of the umbrella are pushed together, like a telescope. The stem pushes up into the top of the umbrella (similar to the folding), but the ribs also slide into each other; with the excess fabric at the top of the umbrella. This material is then folded down and the umbrella put into its carrying case. Both the basic folding umbrella and the telescopic umbrella look the same when not in use.

Indicate if the opening is manual (conventional) or pushbutton.

2. Umbrella Sizes

Umbrellas are made in three basic sizes. If it cannot be determined which size the selected umbrella is, code it large.

Small - may be termed mini or personal and be described as small enough to carry in a purse, briefcase or pocket. The area sheltered will be approximately 6 square feet. The shell will measure approximately 19" from the umbrella tip to the rib tips.

Large - may be described as large enough to cover two people. The area sheltered will be approximately 21-22" from the umbrella tip to the rib tips.

Oversize - may also be described as king size. The area sheltered will be greater than for a large size. The shell will measure approximately 25" from the umbrella tip to the rib tips.

3. Shell Fabric Design

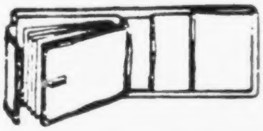
Describes the type of design or print which appears on the shell material (fabric of the umbrella).

4. Self-fabric Case - case of the same fabric as the shell.

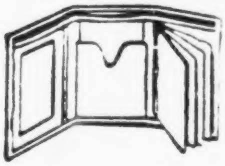
K. WALLETS

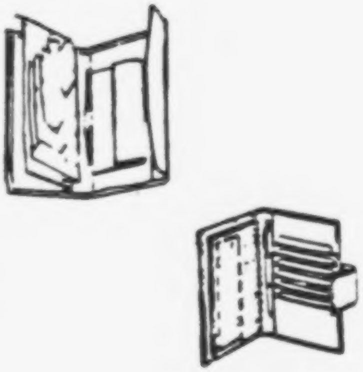
A variety of wallets are available. The principal styles are billfolds, French purses, secretaries, clutches, and change (coin) purses. To be considered a wallet, space must be provided for carrying money. ID cases and credit card cases are not wallets.

Conventional Billfold - flat rectangular wallet with a lengthwise pocket for paper money. The wallet has been folded once so that it is folded in half for carrying.

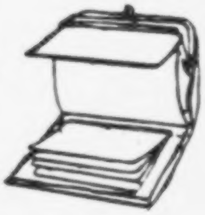


Trifold Billfold - wallet has been folded twice so that it is folded into thirds for carrying.

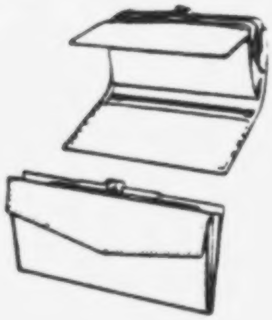




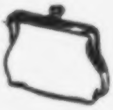
Secretary - carry-all accessory, larger than a billfold, usually closing with a snap tab, which, in addition to a full-length currency pocket, has other features such as credit card pockets, removable photo windows or card case, a checkbook section, check register, a ballpoint pen, a divided bill compartment, an appointment pad, an address/telephone book, a calculator, a lining, a pouch with clasp, and/or other features. The pouch with clasp, if any, is not as long as the accessory and is an added feature. The secretary usually opens like a book, is folded twice, and closes with a snap tab.



French Purse - accessory similar to a billfold but with a framed coin purse across the narrow end. It may have some of the features listed above, although generally not as many.



Clutch - carry-all accessory larger than a billfold with a full-length (long way) framed coin purse that is an integral part of the accessory (rather than added on the inside or outside). It also may have some of the features as above. It may have more than one full-length framed coin purse. The clutch may have either a tab or flap closing.



Change (coin) Purse - separate accessory, small in size and used for carrying coins. It may have a frame closing, zipper closing, facile (spring action) closing, or snap closing. The coin purse may be lined, divided into compartments, and/or have an outside pocket. This accessory is intended to hold change only, so there are no other features.

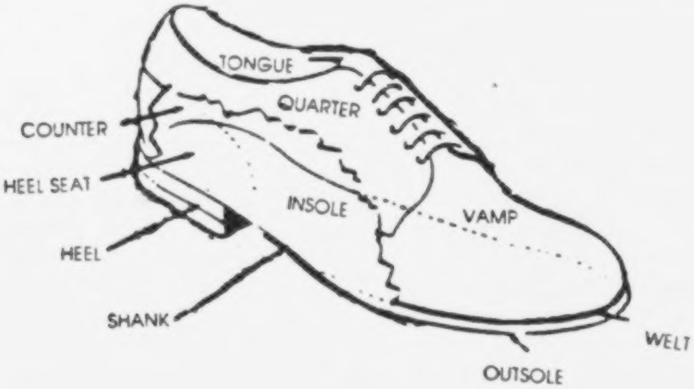
II. FOOTWEAR - MEN'S (40011), BOYS' (40021), GIRLS' (40022), WOMEN'S (40031)

A. PARTS OF A SHOE

Counter - extra cup-shaped reinforcement placed at heel of shoe upper between outer upper and lining to add stiffness.

Foxing - a shoe component which reinforces or covers the shoe at point of particular wear or stress, such as the heel area or the joint between the sole and upper. Foxing is usually used to describe a band-like structure incorporated in a molded sole or a strip of material which covers or partly covers and aids in securing the joint between the sole and upper.

Gore - elastic insert used to hold slip-on shoes on the foot; may be one piece located under the tongue and sewn to the top of each quarter, or two triangular pieces on either side of the tongue sewn between the tongue and the top of each quarter.



Heel - piece beneath back part of shoe, varying in shape and height. Height is measured vertically, at the front of the heel.

Heel Seat - that part of the sole to which the heel is attached. The sole is cut away around the heel line at this point, and is beveled to form a rounded top which fits into the concave cup of the heel base.

Heel Wrapper - the material covering a **covered heel**, matching or complementing the shoe upper.

Stacked Heel - heel built up of horizontal layers. Also called built-up heel. Often a stacked heel **look** is achieved by using a heel wrapper or coloring the heel.

Wedge Heel - a wedge shaped piece separates the sole and the shoe upper. Heel height is measured at the back of the heel.

Quarter - that portion of the shoe upper covering the heel and sides of the foot.

Saddle - a wide band of leather across the front (instep) of the shoe, running from inside to outside shank edge.

Shaft - the part of a boot that extends above the ankle.

Shank - the narrow part of the shoe under the arch of the foot between the heel and the ball of the foot. The **steel shank** of workshoes is a narrow strip of metal inserted under the arch of the shoe between the insole and the outsole to give strength to the arch.

Sole - bottom part of the shoe, under the foot; consists of up to three types, the outsole, the mid-sole, and the insole.

Insole - also called the innersole. The top layer of a multilayer sole. The foot rests on the insole.

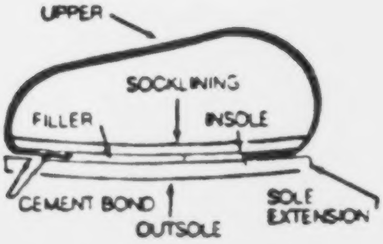
Mid-sole - shoes having a sole of three or more layers have a midsole. It is made up of all sole layers except the outsole and the insole. Shoes with platforms technically have very thick mid-soles.

Outsole - the outermost layer of the sole; the layer in contact with the ground.

Upper - the part of the shoe above the sole--consisting of vamp, quarter, counter, and lining.

Vamp - the part of the shoe upper covering the toes and instep.

B. FOOTWEAR CONSTRUCTION/FEATURES



Cement - the shoe upper is cemented to the sole. No stitching, nails, or heat is used. Cement construction is used when style dictates a thin sole (women's shoes, running shoes, and some men's dress shoes). Cement construction is not expensive, and it is common on children's shoes and on casual shoes.

Cemented and Stitched - the outsole is cemented to the upper, but in addition the foxing is stitched to the upper for added support. This type of construction is used for the more expensive, leather basketball, tennis (court) and cross-training shoes.

Crepe - crude rubber with a "crinkled" texture, white to brown in color, and popular for casual shoe soles because of its cushioning effect.

Leather - skin or hide of an animal with the hair removed.

Split Leather - leather, other than the grain (or "hair") layer, made from any other layer of the hide which has been split into two or more layers.

Suede Leather - leather with the flesh side buffed to produce a napped, velvety surface.

Top Grain Leather - (also called Full Grain) the first split from the grain (or "hair") side of a hide.

Moccasin - one piece of material, beginning under the sole of the foot, continues up and around the foot, forming the upper, which is sewn directly to the sole. The stitching is usually visible on the bottom of the sole, but is not visible on the top of the sole as it is on a welted shoe. Moccasin construction is very common in men's and women's slip-ons, casual shoes, and slippers.

Molded - liquid rubber is poured into a mold and heated until it gels or "cures" to the correct thickness and consistency. The upper and sole can be made in one piece using molded construction. Most rubber footwear is made this way.

Oil Resistant - leather that has been treated specifically to resist the deteriorating effect or penetration of oil. Often a feature of men's work shoes and boots.

Stapled - the upper is attached to the sole with staples. Stapled construction is easily done on shoes with thick soles and is found on many clogs and slides.

Vamp (Capped) - a separate piece of material, the cap, covers the vamp at the toe and extends down, attaching to the sole.

Vamp (Full)- ("plain toe shoe") - the vamp extends down over the toe and is attached to the sole. There are no seams on the toe of the shoe.

Vamp (Moccasin) - the vamp is sewn to the material encircling the toes using a butted seam, with the edges of the material facing outward.

Vulcanized/Injection Molded - a complete sole and heel unit is either pre-formed and then attached, or simultaneously molded and attached to an assembled upper. The sole and heel unit may be made of plastic, rubber, or some combination of both.

Welted - welted footwear has an insole lip or rib to which both the welt (a narrow strip of material bordering the bottom edge of the shoe upper and resting on the sole) and the upper are secured by a strong flexible stitching which is not visible. The upper is secured to the outsole only by means of the welt. Sturdy oxfords (especially men's wing-tips) are the most common welted shoes, and the welted shoe is generally near the top of a manufacturer's line.

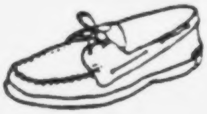
1. **Goodyear Welt** - the welt is sewn to the outsole, securing the upper to the sole. This stitching is visible on top of the sole and, usually, on the bottom of the sole.

2. **Silhouwelt** - the welt is cemented to the outsole, securing the upper to the sole. A "silhouwelted" shoe is a welted shoe, not a cemented shoe.

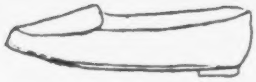
C. FOOTWEAR STYLES

1. Dress and Casual Shoes

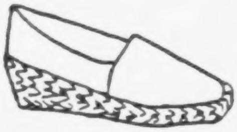
Boat Shoe - a shoe characterized by its nonskid rubber sole. The upper normally is made of leather or suede with two eyelets which allow lacing across the instep. An example of a boat shoe is a "Topsider."



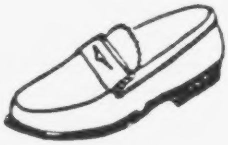
Dress flat - A dress shoe, often very similar to a pump in style, but with a flat heel of less than one-half inch in height.



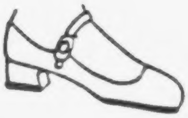
Espadrille - a canvas or leather shoe with rope covering the edge of the sole; the toe and the vamp are cut in one piece and sewn to the quarter at each side. There may be laces at the throat.



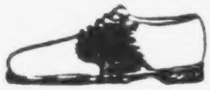
Loafer - shoe with no fasteners--laces, buttons, or buckles--that slips on the foot easily; often is decorated with chains, tassels or a strap.



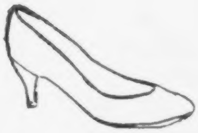
Mary Jane - child's low-heeled shoe usually made of patent leather with blunt toe and one strap over the instep buttoned or buckled at the center or the side.



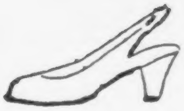
Oxford - low-cut shoe ending at instep or lower, usually with three or more eyelets, laced and tied across instep. It may also be strapped or buckled, and may have any form of vamp or ornamentation.



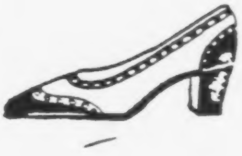
Pump - woman's closed slip-on shoe with low-cut rounded or sometimes V-shaped throat and medium to high heel, sometimes it is made from one piece of leather; sometimes it has an open toe or heel.



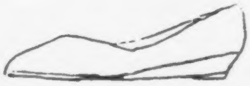
Slingback - shoe with an open back and a strap around the heel of the foot to hold it in place.



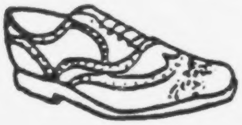
Spectator - pump or oxford in two-toned material, usually black, brown, or blue on white or cream. The darker trim on toe, quarter, and top band often has scalloped and perforated designs.



Wedgie - women's shoe with wedge-shaped heel completely joined to sole under arches, made in all styles and heights.

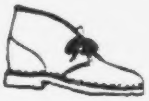


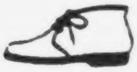
Wing-tip - shoe with appliqued leather on the toe, reinforcing and decorating the tip, shaped like spread bird's wings and edged with perforations.



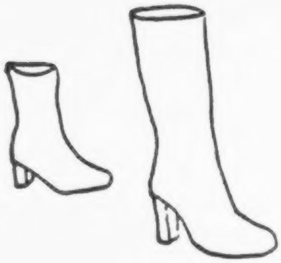
2. Non Rubber Dress and Casual Boots

Desert (also called chukka) - casual, ankle-high, suede, laced or buckled boot with crepe sole; some are fleece lined.

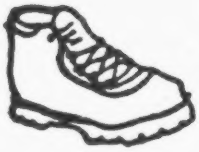




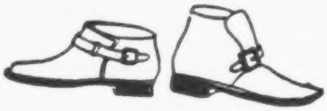
Fashion - woman's dressy boot. Available in several heights including ankle, midcalf, and knee. This boot will generally pull on or close with a zipper.



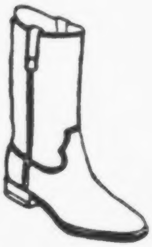
Hiking - ankle boot laced from the instep to the top of the shaft; often of suede material with padding around the top of the shaft. The sole is thick and stiff and has large cleats for good traction, while the upper is characterized by few seams and a high, rounded vamp.



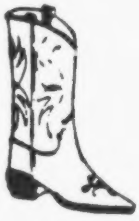
Jodhpur - man's ankle height boot made of either leather or man-made material which closes either with a zipper, a buckle, elasticized side gores, or laces.



Traditional - man's standard boot of either mid-calf or knee height; composed of leather or man-made materials.



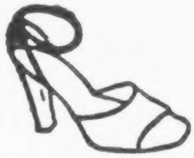
Western - boot with a 1 to 2 1/2 inch stacked or stacked-look heel and high vamp that may be round, square, or pointed. Shaft is usually of midcalf height but may be lower. Tooling (carved decoration on the upper), stitching, cut-outs, and more than one type of leather are common decorations on these boots.



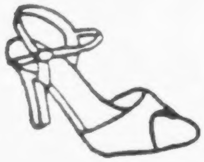
3. Sandals, Dress and Casual

Sandals - a sandal is any dress or casual shoe on which both sides have been cut down to the sole at the shank. Sandal styles are differentiated by their straps. A sandal may have more than one of the following popular types of straps.

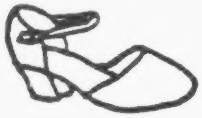
Ankle Strap - a strap buckled around the ankle. The strap passes through a loop at the heel or there are two straps which cross in front or back of the foot and buckle around the ankle.



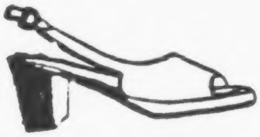
Heel and Instep Strap - most common combination strap-on sandals. Strap goes behind heel and joins on the side with an instep strap. Normally buckled on the side of the foot.



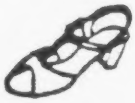
Instep Strap - a strap coming over the instep. The instep is that part of the foot between the ankle and the ball of the foot.



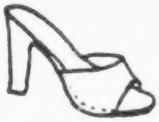
Sling-back Strap - a strap going around behind the heel.



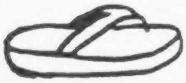
T-Strap - a strap coming over the instep where it intersects a second strap running down the top of the foot, forming a "T."



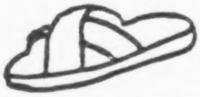
Toe Strap - a strap going over the toes. "Slide" styled sandals have an upper consisting solely of a toe strap.



Wishbone Strap - a strap that normally comes between the first and second toes and splits into two straps--one goes over the left side of the foot, and one goes over the right side of the foot.



X-band Strap - two straps which cross the foot diagonally forming an "X".



4. Athletic Shoes

Shoe upper may be canvas, nylon, vinyl, smooth leather, or sueded leather. "Oxford" and "High Tops" are the two common athletic footwear heights. Specific styles are:

Aerobic - highly shock absorbent exercise footwear. The upper is generally made of leather or nylon. Flexibility is important; the shoe may also have heel stabilizers.

Basketball - the sole is characterized by a series of suction cups, ribbing, and/or large rectangles. The upper may be of canvas, leather, nylon, plastic, or any combination thereof. Basketball shoes are available in two heights, "High Tops" and "Low Tops," and have a molding around the toes.

Cross-training - have an appearance similar to basketball shoes, but are designed for multi-purpose use.

Deck - canvas shoe made with a special non skid rubber sole. Available in both laced and slip-on styles.

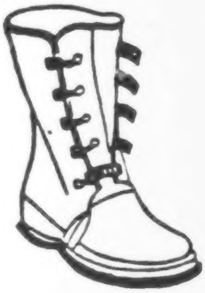
Running - the sole is uniformly nubbed or ribbed and curves up at the heel and toe. The upper is usually of leather, vinyl, nylon, or nylon and leather.

Tennis (Court) - the sole has uniform, closely spaced nubs or ribs. There may be a different pattern under the toes or the ball of the foot, and there is usually molding around the toes. The upper may be of canvas, leather, nylon, plastic, or any combination thereof.

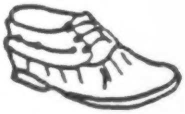
Walking - similar to running shoes in that primary stress points are the heel, toe, and ball of the foot; uppers generally of lightweight leather or nylon.

5. Waterproof Footwear

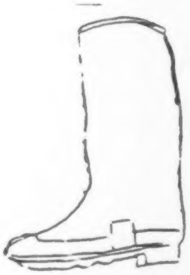
Arctics (also called "galoshes") - waterproof footwear which may be lined with fabric but is meant to be worn over shoes, and is above the ankle in height. Most are fastened with a zipper, buckles, or hooks and slotted fasteners.



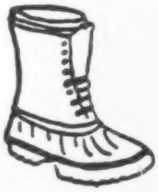
Duck Shoes - heavy, laced, over-the-foot shoes. The sole is light-colored rubber. The upper is usually constructed of a sturdy leather.



Knee Boots - waterproof, often with nylon upper, knee-high boots which are worn over-the-foot. Normally, they are pull-on without closures. In some instances they may have a drawstring at the top depending on the shaft material.



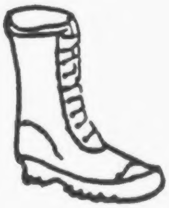
Lumberman Boots - heavy, laced over-the-foot midcalf boot with either a rubber shaft or a leather or imitation leather shaft. The sole is crepe or light-colored rubber and the vamp and quarters are dark-colored rubber; often comes with a removable felt liner.



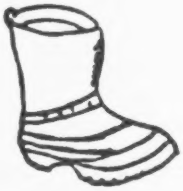
Overshoes - fold-up or collapsible over-the-shoe boots. They may stretch or else fasten with a button and loop.

Women's overshoes are often transparent. Included in this style are "Totes" fold-up boots.

Pac Boots - sturdy, waterproof, laced, midcalf boots, usually green or brown. Most are lined and worn over-the-foot, but some are worn over-the-shoe. The sole is heavy, cleated, and usually yellow or beige. The laces may be only at the top of the shaft or they may extend down over the instep.



Snowmobile Boots - sturdy, waterproof, over-the-foot, midcalf boot, characterized by a heavy, cleated sole, nylon shaft (with a drawstring at the top), and removable felt liner; fastened with both a buckle and a zipper.



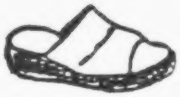
6. Slippers

A slipper is any type of footwear meant to be worn indoors only. Slipper upper styles range from single toe straps to boots coming just above the ankle. Materials available include leather, vinyl, fabric, and fur. Soles can be of the same material as the upper, or of something more durable such as rubber.

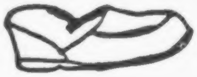
Bootie - ankle or above-ankle length slipper which has the appearance of a thick sock. The upper may be made of fabric or fur, or trimmed with fur.

Juliet - pull-on, boot-type slipper with elastic side gores.

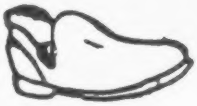
Moccasin - slipper made using "moccasin" construction techniques (butted vamp seam, sole rising up to form the quarters, and often fastened with laces). A moccasin may have a separate sole, and may be fleece lined. Note - most moccasins are shoes, not slippers. A moccasin is a slipper only if it is designed to be worn primarily indoors.



Mule - woman's heeled slipper with vamp but no back, often made in fancy leathers and fabrics.



Opera - man's slipper with quarters and vamp cut down to the sole. The resulting points overlap at the shank.



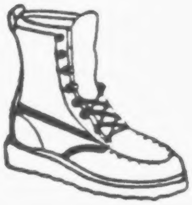
Romeo - man's pull-on, boot-type slipper with elastic side gores.

Scuff - open-back, sometimes open-toe, slipper without a heel. May be of fur, lightweight leather, terry cloth, or other fabrics.

Slip-on - slipper with closed toe and heel, but without fasteners, that slips on the foot easily.

Slipper Sock (also called mukluk)- knitted sock top attached to a lightweight leather or vinyl sole.

7. Work Boots and Shoes



Laced boots and shoes specially designed to be worn at work requiring reinforced or protective footwear. They are constructed of heavy leather or vinyl with reinforced counters and heavy rubber soles. Common features available include protective steel toes, steel shanks, and oil-resistant soles. (The outsole material will not break down when subjected to repeated contact with oil.) Boots are normally of ankle or mid-calf height, and shoes are below ankle height. Also called construction boots.

D. FOOTWEAR HEIGHTS

Low - shoes and sandals; their quarters do not cover the ankle.

Ankle - a low boot having an upper just covering the ankle. Low work boots (not work shoes), slipper boots, desert boots, and other casual boots are often this height.

Below Calf - a boot rising approximately 2 to 3 inches above the ankle, the most common height for men's dress boots.

Mid-Calf - a boot rising to the middle of the calf; the height of conventional work boots, rubber dress boots, and low western boots.

Above-Calf - a boot rising to just below the knee; conventional western boots and high rubber boots (including pac boots) are the most common above-calf boots.

E. FOOTWEAR SIZES

MEN'S FOOTWEAR: Footwear for men is generally available in the 6 to 12 size range. Some manufacturers will produce and some outlets will carry a wider spectrum of sizes for consumer convenience and satisfaction.

BOYS' FOOTWEAR: Footwear for "young boys" is generally sized in the 8 1/2 to 12 range. Smaller sizes are intended for infants or toddlers and are excluded from pricing in this ELI. Sizes for "older boys" generally begin with size 3, which is larger than the 12 available in the "younger boys" range, and run through size 7. Again, a wider range may be available from a particular manufacturer or outlet. Unfortunately, sizing of children's shoes is not as standardized as for adult footwear. Hence consultation with the respondent to insure the pricing of children's and not adult footwear is critical.

GIRLS' FOOTWEAR: Footwear for "young girls" is generally sized in the 8 1/2 to 12 range. Smaller sizes are intended for infants or toddlers and are excluded from pricing in this ELI. Sizes for "older girls" generally begin with size 4, which is larger than the 12 available in the "younger girls" range, and run through size 6. A wider range may be available from a particular manufacturer or outlet. Unfortunately, sizing of children's shoes is not as standardized as for adult footwear. Hence consultation with the respondent to insure the pricing of children's and not adult footwear is critical.

WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR: Footwear for women is generally available in the 4 to 12 size range. Some manufacturers will produce and some outlets will carry a wider spectrum of sizes for consumer convenience and satisfaction.

III. JEWELRY (43021)

A. SET

Some jewelry items are sold together as a set for one specified price, such as: necklace with earrings, tie tack with cuff links, wedding band with engagement ring, two wedding bands with engagement ring (a trio wedding set), two pairs of earrings.

Not considered a set are: pendant with a chain, a single pair of earrings, a single pair of cuff links.

Excluded from pricing are all sets EXCEPT sets made up of two rings. Two wedding bands sold as a set or an engagement ring/wedding band set are two examples of sets which are included for pricing.

B. MATERIAL

White/Yellow Gold (Karat Gold) - The term "karat" designates the quantity of pure or fine gold in an object. Pure gold or all gold is 24 karat gold (24K or 24Kt.) Pure gold is soft and is usually alloyed with other metals. 18 karat gold is 18 parts gold to 6 parts base metal (one karat being equal to 1/24 pure gold).

White or yellow gold must not be less than 10 karat gold or fineness to be represented as karat gold.

"Solid gold" is **not** the same as "pure" (24 karat) gold. "Solid gold" only means that the inside of the object is not hollow; therefore, you still have to look to the karat rating to determine the purity.

Gold Filled/Plate/Overlay - plating by soldering, welding, or other mechanical means of gold alloy of not less than 10 karat fineness, which is of substantial thickness, and with the plating constituting at least 1/20th of the weight of the entire article. When conforming to such requirements, G.F. or G.P. are common abbreviations, preceded by the karat rating (i.e., 14 Kt. G.F.). If the plating constitutes less than 1/20th of the metal in the entire article, the relative weight in terms of a fraction precedes the karat fineness (i.e., 1/40th 12 Kt. G.P.).

Gold Electroplate - coating or plating by an electrical process with gold or with a gold alloy of not less than 10 karat fineness and to a minimum thickness throughout equivalent to 7-millionths of an inch of fine gold.

"Fashion" or "costume" jewelry is frequently base metal which has been electroplated with gold.

Gold Color or Silver Color Metal - metal which is just painted a gold or silver color.

Sterling Silver - denotes an alloy of 925/1000th parts, or 92.5 percent, pure silver, within the tolerances permitted by the National Stamping Act.

C. DESCRIPTION OF STONES

1. Classification

Genuine Stone - any natural substance which because of its color, luster, or brilliance shows to advantage when polished and mounted in jewelry or other ornamental objects.

Most stones of natural origin are minerals found in the rocks of the earth. The characteristics of each mineral are determined by its chemical composition and its atomic structure. Slight differences in the chemical composition of a single gem mineral result in different colored stones and therefore in several different gemstone names (varieties). For example, from the mineral beryllium aluminum silicate are the gemstones emerald, aquamarine, golden beryl, and morganite.

Other genuine stones are organic in origin - pearls, ivory, coral, amber, and jet. Few natural pearls enter today's market due to depletion of oyster beds, increases in costs of harvesting and the high development of the Japanese cultured pearl industry.

No sharp distinction exists between precious and semi-precious stones. Substitutes for these genuine, natural stones include synthetic and imitation stones and cultured pearls.

Cultured - refers only to a pearl resulting from an irritating substance planted by man into the body of a living oyster. This irritating substance is Mother of Pearl (the internal layer of sundry shells) around which the oyster grows layers of pearl nacre, causing the cultured pearl to form exactly as with genuine or natural pearls.

Synthetic Stone - stone produced by artificial means but which has all the same physical and optical properties and chemical composition as a genuine stone.

Imitation Stone - stone produced by artificial means which resembles a genuine stone but is similar only in appearance. Most are composed of glass.

Synthetic stones should be sharply distinguished from imitation stones and, unless the stone is identified as being synthetic or imitation, the respondent's determination should be used.

2. Weight/Size of Stones

   a. For diamonds and other gemstones, carat is the basic unit of weight.

   Carat weight is expressed in terms of "points" or as approximate fractions of a carat. A carat (ct.) has 100 points, one point equalling 1/100th of a carat. Therefore, a gemstone with 30 points would be expressed as .30 or 1/3 ct., 50 points would be .50 or exactly 1/2 ct., etc. Some jewelry items may be described in terms of the combined or total carat weight of all the diamonds or stones (i.e., 1/2 ct. T.W.).

   b. Gemstones of a lesser value are often sold by the gram, pennyweight, or ounce. Pennyweight is equivalent to one-twentieth of an ounce.

   c. The size of pearls is measured in millimeters.

3. Clarity Grading (for genuine stones and cultured pearls)

   Clarity refers to the relative purity of a stone with respect to the number and visibility of inclusions (imperfections) and surface marks and their nature, location, and effect on the durability of the stone. Several grading systems exist for describing clarity, and stores may also institute their own ratings on genuine stones and pearls. Following are two of the most commonly used systems, the Gemological Institute of America (GIA) and the Scandinavian Nomenclature Committee (SCAN. D.N.), as well as a scale commonly used in the U.K. Where possible, use the GIA scale.

Common U.K.	Scandinavian	GIA
Flawless (clean)	FL	FL
	IF(internally flawless)	
VVS	VVS_1	VVS_1
	VVS_2	VVS_2
VS	VS_1	VS_1
	VS_2	VS_2
SI	SI_1	SI_1
	SI_2	SI_2
1st Pique	1st Pique	I_1 (Imperfect)
2nd Pique		
3rd Pique	2nd Pique	I_2
Spotted	3rd Pique	I_3
Heavy Spotted		
Rejection		

4. Color Grading (for genuine stones and cultured pearls)

   a. For diamonds, color gradings indicate the amount of color perceived and/or color of the tint ranging from colorless (white) to yellow or brown. The most desirable diamonds are of a pure white color - appearing colorless.

   b. For colored stones (other than diamonds) and pearls, the rating may indicate the stone's actual color, lightness or darkness of color, or how "good" the color is.

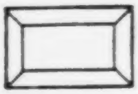
5. Luster Grading (for genuine or cultured pearls)

   Luster indicates the amount of brightness or reflection given. The Gemological Institute of America (GIA) appraisal system uses six grades of luster - very bright, bright, high, medium, slightly dull, and dull.

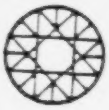
6. Cut or Shape

The five major shapes in which a stone is cut are described and pictured below:

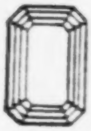
Baguette - rectangular-shaped stone.



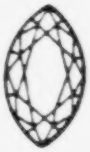
Brilliant (round) - type of facet cutting making a round shape, especially on diamonds with 58 facets.



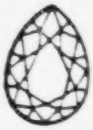
Emerald (square) - facet cutting (commonly used on emeralds) making a rectangular or square-shaped stone with eight sides. The octagon shape is made by flattening off the four corners instead of making a 90-degree angle.



Marquise - elongated, double-pointed variation of the brillant cut, a popular diamond shape.



Pear (pendeloque) - rounded, single-pointed variation of the brillant cut, usually with 58 facets.

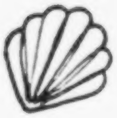


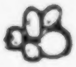
D. CONSTRUCTION

An article is considered **handmade** if it is identified as being handmade or if the respondent indicates the article is handmade. However, if parts of the construction are handmade and other parts machine made or if the construction is not identified, it should be considered **machine made**. It is unfair trade practice to represent that a product is handmade unless its entire shaping and forming from raw materials and its finishing and decoration were accomplished by hand labor and manually controlled methods which permit the maker to control and vary the construction, shape, design and finish of each part of each individual product. (Rule 11, Federal Trade Commission, Trade Practice Rules for the Jewelry Industry.)

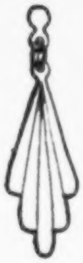
E. SPECIFIC ARTICLE DEFINITIONS

1. Earring Styles

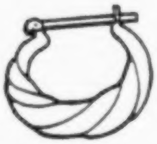




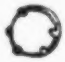
Button/Cluster - ornament or cluster that lays more or less flat to the ear and does not dangle (other than a stud or sphere).



Drop/Dangle - hanging ornament that usually drops below the ear lobe and is able to swing freely.

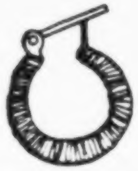


Hoop - circular style earring.

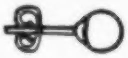


Stud/Sphere - ball-type earring or a single stone which may be in a simple prong setting but exclusive of other detail.

2. Earring Closures

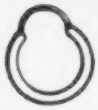


Pierced Ear Bar - bar, thicker than an ear wire, which pierces the ear and fastens to the other side of the earring (so a backing is not needed).

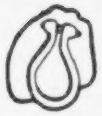


Pierced Ear Post - post that pierces the ear on the front and is secured on the other side of the ear by a rounded backing.

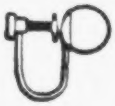
Pierced Ear Wire - bow of wire (looped wire) that pierces the ear and fastens to the other side of the earring.



Clip-On - closure made for unpierced ears whereby the earring is fastened to the ear by a clip which pinches the ear lobe.



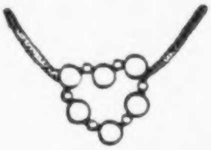
Screwback - closure made for unpierced ears that has an ear-wire with a screw that tightens the earring to the ear lobe.



3. Necklace

A strand or string of jewels, beads, or other ornaments or a metal chain/band worn around the neck. (This includes men's chains.) The ornament(s) on a necklace is (are) usually in a fixed position-permanently fastened to the strand or chain.

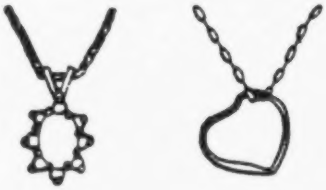
necklace with ornament



4. Pendant/Charm

A hanging ornament or decoration intended to be suspended on a chain but may be sold with or without a chain. When the pendant/charm is sold with a chain, it is usually suspended by a round link so it can move freely on the chain, thereby differentiating it from a necklace with ornaments.

pendant with chain



5. Ring

Cocktail/Dinner Ring - ring with an elaborate setting, usually combining small diamonds and small colored stones with gold.

6. Bracelet

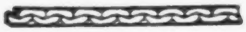
Bangle Bracelet - solid or hollow nonflexible bracelet.

7. Chain Weight/Size

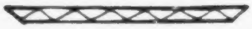
For white or yellow karat gold or sterling silver, pennyweight (abbreviated dwt or pwt), weight in grams, or width in centimeters is commonly used. If such descriptions are not available or if material is other than white/yellow karat gold or sterling silver, descriptions such as fine, light, thin, medium, average, heavy, or wide should be used.

8. Chain Design

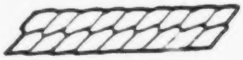
"C" Link - design looks like a continuous series of sideways "C's", with the top links (C's) facing down and the bottom links (C's) facing up.



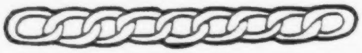
Cobra/Snake - design looks like a continuous series of "V's", also resembles a snakeskin pattern.



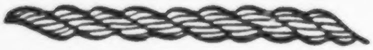
Herringbone - slanted parallel pattern of the links, with top and bottom row links alternating in sequence.



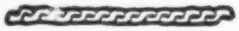
Plain - chain design where the links are just interconnected.



Rope - closely massed links to resemble rope.



Serpentine/"S" Link - twisting of the links over and under to make "S" patterns.



F. WEIGHT/SIZE OF ORNAMENT* (IF NOT STONE OR PEARL)

For white or yellow karat gold or sterling silver, pennyweight (abbreviated dwt or pwt) or weight in grams is commonly used. If it is a ball-type ornament, the number of millimeters is usually given. If such descriptions are not available or if the material is other than karat gold or sterling silver, descriptions such as very small, small, medium, large, very large should be used.

***ORNAMENT** - with some jewelry items, the ornament, for our purposes, is the article itself, such as a pendant/charm, cuff link, tie tack, pin or earring (the hoop, stud, or design/shape). With other jewelry, it is that part of the jewelry item that is more decorative, such as the gold beads or hearts on a necklace (not the chain) or gold horseshoe on a ring. The stone on a necklace, ring, or other article is also an ornament but its weight/size is specified under "Description of Stones."

IV. WATCHES (43011)

A. STYLE

A watch may be a **wrist watch, pocket watch, decorative watch** (bracelet, pendant, ring, or pin), or a **special-purpose watch** (e.g., skindiver, chronograph, stop watch).

B. SPECIAL-PURPOSE WATCH TYPE

1. Skindiver Watch

A skindiver watch is a watch designed for deep-sea diving and therefore has excellent water resistant quality. It has been water-tested to various pressures (feet) so that when pricing a skindiver watch, the **depth** to which it is water resistant must be specified. The depth will vary depending on the model and manufacturer.

2. Chronograph and Timer

a. A **chronograph** is a watch worn on the wrist that not only tells time but also records it in segments (like a stop watch). The **chronograph** has a seconds hand which may be started at zero, stopped to record the time of an event, and then returned to zero.

b. The **chronometer** should not be confused with the **chronograph**. A **chronometer** is a watch that has been severely tested for precision by the Swiss Institute for Official Chronometer Tests and is used for navigation or other purposes requiring an extremely accurate portable timepiece.

c. When pricing a chronograph, the **total time recorded** and the **timer calibration** (i.e., tenths of a second, fifths of a second) also must be specified.

C. MOVEMENT

The movement is the internal timekeeping mechanism of the watch. Some movements are imported (e.g., from Switzerland or Japan) and then the watch is assembled in the United States. If this is the case, the origin is "U.S.".

D. POWER CLASSIFICATION

Electric/Electronic - watch is powered by a replaceable battery.

Stem-Wind - traditional watch is wound manually by turning a crown on the stem every day to keep it running.

Automatic Self-Wind - watch has its power supplied by movements of the wearer's wrist.

E. TIMING MECHANISM

The **stem-wind** and the **self-wind** watch have a **balance wheel** for a timing mechanism.

Electric and **electronic watches** may use a **tuning fork** or a **quartz crystal**. The respondent will probably know this or the information will be in a brochure accompanying the watch.

F. NUMBER OF JEWELS

The constantly moving parts of a conventional watch need bearings to withstand wear and reduce friction. These bearings are synthetic jewels. Seven jewels protect the minimum points of friction; seventeen jewels protect all the essential points (full-jeweled), and additional jewels may be added at other points of wear to make a 21-or 23-jewel watch.

G. TIME DISPLAY

The time display will be either **hands** (analog)--with the total display being analagous or comparable to a 12-hour time span--or **digital**, in which time is shown by changes of the digits (numerals) instead of by dial and hands.

H. DISPLAY METHOD

1. Hands

The numerals on a watch with hands may be **painted**, **engraved**, or **applied** on the dial. (Painted or printed numerals are the least expensive forms of a dial.) The type of numeral will be obvious to you by looking at the watch.

2. Digital

a. A digital display may have the numbers displayed in **boxes** (used in stem-wind or automatic watches).

b. Some digital watches have a continuous display in which the numerals are displayed at all times - **liquid crystal display (LCD)**.

c. Other digital watches have a **light-emitting diode (LED)** which displays the time only upon some type of command; it is not a continuous time display. The LED may be activated by a **push button**, by a **band switch** located inside the watch bracelet (the display is turned on when in contact with any surface), or **acceleration/deceleration actuating mechanism (ADAM)**, which lights up the dial with wrist motion.

I. CASE AND BAND

The watchcase houses the movement and is made of metal such as steel, gold, or chrome. (See **Material** section below.) The case may be decorated with diamonds or other stones. The band may be made of metal, nylon, leather, rubber, or other materials. Metal bands may be decorated with diamonds or other stones.

J. CASE AND BAND OR BRACELET MATERIAL

Stainless Steel - steel containing chromium. It is one of the most durable of all watchcase metals. It is practically impervious to oxidation (rust) and its very hard surface is resistant to scratches and scrapes.

For other metal case and band or bracelet material descriptions, refer to the Material section under Jewelry. However, for **watchcases**, the definitions for "gold plate" or "rolled gold plate" also specify the thickness of the plating:

1. **Gold Filled** - plating with gold or gold alloy of not less than 10K and thickness of not less than 3/1000 inch.
2. **Gold Plate or Rolled Gold Plate** - plating similar to gold filled, but the thickness of the gold need only be 1.5/1000 inch.

K. OTHER FEATURES

Antimagnetic - refers to a watch that can withstand an exposure in an electrical field of 60 Gauss for 5 seconds in both a vertical and horizontal position, such that its daily rate is not changed by more than 15 seconds.

Faceted Crystal - watch glass whose edges have been cut like a jewel to reflect light.

Integrated Circuitry - refers to transistorized electronic watches. An integrated circuit 1/8 inch square can contain the equivalent of 1500 transistors.

Luminous Dial - dial, face, and sometimes hands which have been coated with a material that glows in the dark.

Shock Resistant (shock absorbing) - refers to a watch that possesses a level of resistance to damage from shock, as outlined by the Federal Trade Commission, in a test equal to a 3-foot drop onto a horizontal hardwood surface.

Solid State - refers to a watch which has integrated circuitry instead of moving parts.

Water Resistant - refers to a watch that can withstand being immersed in water at normal pressure (15 pounds per square inch) for 5 minutes and then for an additional 5 minutes at a pressure of 35 pounds per square inch without showing indications of admitting moisture.

The Federal Trade Commission issues the guides (tests) on the criteria a watch must meet if it is to be designated as being antimagnetic, shock resistant, or water resistant. Therefore, when describing a watch there should be no question as to whether or not it possesses that feature.

Any other features, such as a dial made of a precious stone, a dial with diamonds, or a chronometer should be noted in AQ99. Some watches may have a serial number. If so, note this in AS99.

V. SEWING MATERIALS AND NOTIONS

A. FABRIC FOR MAKING CLOTHES

1. Merchandising

Most fabrics are sold from bolts, usually grouped together in the outlet by the type of fabric (e.g., broadcloth, jersey, fake fur, satin, doubleknit, etc.). The label at the end of the bolt usually gives color, fiber content, washing instructions, price per yard, width, type of fabric, manufacturer's name, trademark (brand name) if there is one, stock number or identifying number, and any other information pertinent to that particular bolt of material.

Some outlets carry precut fabrics of skirt or dress length. These fabrics are generally sold by the piece but are not considered remnants. If the fabric is clearly labeled as to fiber content, length, and width **and** the outlet carries precut fabrics on a regular basis, it may be considered eligible for pricing.

Remnants are ineligible for pricing. A remnant is defined as an unsold or unused end of yard goods. When one to two yards of fabric remain, they are generally removed from the bolt and sold at a slightly discounted price. These pieces vary greatly in length.

Some outlets carry "irregular" fabrics, which have flaws in weave, color, pattern, or yarn. If they are carried on a regular basis, they are eligible for pricing.

2. Width

Fabrics usually come in standard widths. Precut fabric has already been cut, packaged, and marked for length, width, and price per package. Generally, fabrics are sold in widths between 22 and 62 inches. On our checklists, the width ranges are as follows:

22 to 27 inches
35 to 36 inches
44 to 46 inches
50 to 54 inches
58 to 62 inches
Other

B. NOTIONS

For pricing, a subsample of specific notion items has be preselected. Therefore, the only notions eligible for pricing are those for which there are clusters.

1. Zippers

a. Type

Closed at the bottom (single slider) - used in neck, skirt, and trousers openings.

Open at the bottom (separating or jacket zippers) - allows both sides to open all the way down.

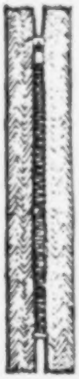
Double slider - zips from both ends to allow garment to be opened from the bottom upward and from the top downward.

Reversible zipper - has a small tab on each side for raising and lowering the zipper, and the teeth will have a finished look on both sides.

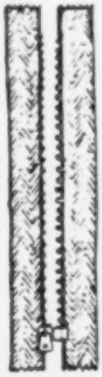
b. Style

Invisible zipper - the package will say "Invisible Zipper."

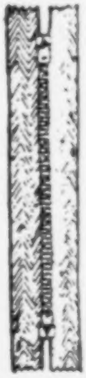
Novelty (decorative zippers) - teeth may be set into wide tapes of bright colors or patterns. There may be an unusual attachment to the tab for raising and lowering the slider.



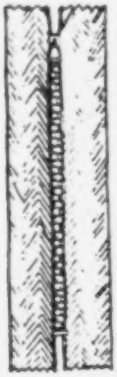
Conventional Zipper



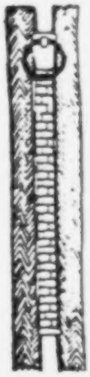
Separating Zipper



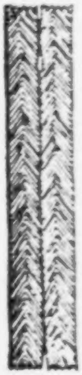
Two-Way Zipper



Trouser Zipper



Decorative Zipper



Invisible Zipper

c. Material

Zippers are made with either metal "teeth," nylon coil, or polyester coil.

d. Weight

Zippers are generally sold in two weights--regular and heavy. The teeth on heavy-weight zippers are larger than the teeth on regular or light-weight zippers, and the tape is wider. The words "HEAVY WEIGHT" are on the packaging. Otherwise the zipper is regular weight.

2. Buttons

a. Material

The material from which the button is made may appear on the card if you are pricing packaged buttons. Those which are loose are difficult to identify unless you really know your buttons. Plastic buttons may be coated with a metallic substance which gives them the appearance of metal. Take a close look at the leather buttons--they may be plastic. Ask the salesperson about the composition of buttons if they are not labeled and you do not recognize the material from which they are made.

b. Special Design

Inlaid buttons - different materials or stones have been worked into the surface. An example would be a button set with rhinestones.

Relief buttons - carved or sculptured, or giving that appearance. They do not have flat, smooth surfaces.

3. Thread

a. Type

Sewing thread - usually found on racks arranged according to color and fiber content.

Embroidery thread - has a varying number of strands which are loosely twisted. It may be packaged in small skeins with a paper wrapper around the middle specifying color, ply, brand, etc. Embroidery thread is not usually found on the same rack as regular sewing thread, but is with the handicraft materials in the art and needlecraft sections. Crocheting thread is an example of "Other." You may find the word(s) "Crochet" or "Crocheting Thread" or

"Crocheting Yarn" on a label attached to the ball of crocheting thread.

b. Features

"Mercerized" or "Waxed" will appear on the label if applicable. Mercerization is a finishing process that adds strength and luster; waxing adds strength and permits the thread to slip more easily through heavier materials.

c. Fiber Content, Length, and Thread Size

The fiber content, length (in feet, yards, or meters) and thread size of thread should be identified on the label or printed on the spool.

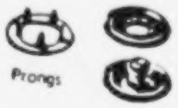
4. Fasteners

a. Type

Snaps vary in size from about 1/4" to 3/4", and two pieces to a set.

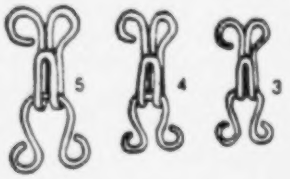
Sew-on - snaps which must be sewn onto the garment.

Non-Sew (gripper snaps) - heavier snaps which are applied to a garment by pressure or by hammering metal parts into place.



Eyelets - small metal cylinders, to be inserted into fabric and secured with pressure. Used to reinforce holes for string, rope, cord or tape.

Hooks and Eyes - small metal fasteners which come in a variety of sizes and are usually silver or black.



b. Features

Fastening tools - some fasteners, such as eyelets, may be sold with a fastening tool. This is an instrument that looks like a pair of pliers which installs the eyelet in one operation. Also, gripper snaps may come with a cylinder-shaped tool that is placed over the snap and tapped with a hammer to secure the gripper snap to the fabric.

6. Bindings, tape

Bias-hem facing - a strip of fabric 1-1/2 to 2 inches wide, generally of cotton, polyester, or rayon. It comes in premeasured lengths packaged on a card or may come on a spool. Bias-cut (diagonal cut) facing stretches.

Bias-tape seam binding - the word "bias" will appear on the packaging.

Non-bias-hem facing - possesses the same characteristics as bias-hem facing except that it is not diagonally cut and does not stretch.

Stretch Lace - about the same width as woven edge seam binding. The packaging will state that the lace stretches.

Woven edge seam binding - is a very narrow strip of fabric about 1/2 inch wide. It consists of plain woven rayon fibers with both edges finished so that it does not ravel.

All come in premeasured lengths packaged on a card.

7. Trim

a. Type

Several trim types are defined in the general information section. A further clarification of the types of lace is included here. There are many kinds of lace. They may be hand loomed or machine made. The hand-loomed laces are expensive and may not be carried in all outlets where you find lace. A hand-loomed lace may be named after the country where it originated, a technique for making it, or a fiber from which the yarn was made. Machine-made laces are mass produced and may be copies of the hand-loomed laces. They may be given the same name as those which are hand loomed. If you are unable to determine the type of lace, assume that it is "machine made".

b. Ribbon Material

Ribbon comes in a variety of types including satin, velvet, or often, in grosgrain (ribbon with prominent cross-wise ribs) and woven checks and plaids. The satins, velvets, and grosgrains are usually acetate; the checks and plaids usually rayon.

c. Details/Features

Backing - if it is present, the backing may be a fabric that has been bonded to trim or it may be an adhesive that permits the trim to be applied with an iron. Backing is often found on loosely woven braid to give it strength and durability.

Trim on trim - the addition of another trim to the basic trim. An example would be sequins or beads attached to trim.

d. Ribbon Edge

There are two methods of finishing ribbon edges:

Woven edge - achieved during construction; resembles a selvage edge and will not ravel.

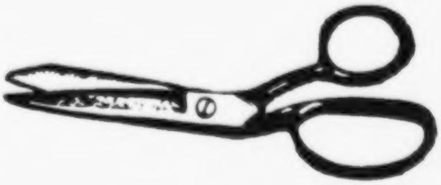
Cut edge - formed by cutting fabric into strips, then subjecting edges to heat to prevent raveling.

8. Scissors

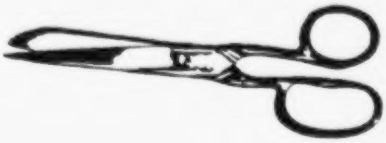
Scissors and **shears** may be similar in shape, but they differ in length, construction, and use. They are made in both right and left-handed models. Shears measure anywhere from 6" to 10", have one round handle for thumb and one oblong handle for two or more fingers and are used for heavy cutting tasks. Scissors may start at 3" and run to more than 6". They may have two small matching ring handles, or they may have one round handle for the thumb and one oblong handle for two or more fingers. They are used for light cutting jobs.

a. Type

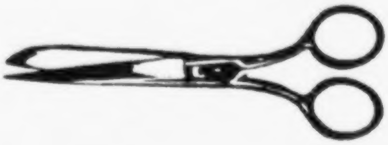
Dressmaker shears - have long blades 8 to 10 inches in length. They may have a bent handle, and the blades may have one pointed tip with the other blunt or rounded. Both blades may have pointed tips. The handles are bowed and shaped to fit the hand. One opening is for the thumb and the other is made to accommodate several fingers. These shears are also called tailoring shears and cutting shears.



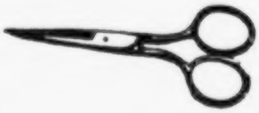
Trimming scissors - smaller than dressmaker shears and average 6 inches in length. They may have one opening for the thumb and one opening for several fingers; or they may have two openings of the same size--one for the thumb and one for the finger. The blades are usually pointed at one end and rounded at the other.



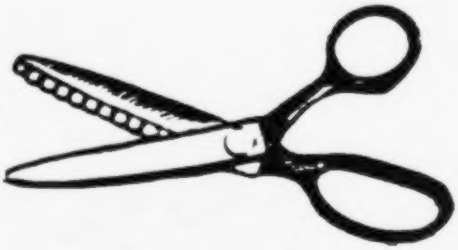
Sewing scissors - have blades with very sharp points. They may be smaller than trimming or sewing scissors, measuring about 4 to 6 inches. The blades are rounded on one end and pointed on the other.



Embroidery scissors - are from 4 to 6 inches in length. Both blades are pointed on all embroidery scissors. Holes for fingers and thumbs may be the same size to accommodate the thumb and one finger.



Pinking shears - medium to large, roughly 7 to 10 inches long. The edges of the blades are serrated, and the meshing teeth cut a regular zigzag edge. This is important in dressmaking because they leave a nonraveling edge.



b. Material

Scissors and shears may be made from cast steel, cold-pressed steel, hot-forged steel, or a combination of these.

c. Edges

Plain edges on blades are smooth and sharp; they may have a slight curve.

Shears and scissors used for sewing may have serrated edges (lightly scored for use with knitted fabrics to keep them from slipping or deeply notched to give a ravel-resistant sawtoothed edge to the fabric).

9. Needles and Pins

a. Type

Pins, hand-sewing needles, and machine needles are priced in this cluster. "Between" needles are smaller than regular sharp sewing needles and may be used for quilting. The word "Between" or "Between - Quilting Needles" will appear on the package.

b. Pin heads

All three types of pins--flat metal heads, glass bead heads, and plastic bead heads--will be found close together in the notions department, and their description will be on the package.

c. Pin or needle tips

Ball-point needles and pins will be marked on the package, "Ball Point." Leather-point needles are longer than regular sewing needles and slightly flattened at the point end. The package will be marked "leather point," "for stitching leather," or "for sewing leather."

10. Patterns

A number of companies publish catalogs of patterns for everything from dresses to stuffed toys. You will be pricing only patterns for clothes; therefore, disregard those patterns for hats, bags, scarves, stuffed toys, costumes, etc., found in the very back of the pattern book.

a. Type

The pattern books generally have a tabbed section devoted entirely to a collection of styles designed by specific individuals. These are referred to as **designer patterns**. If the pattern is unnamed, (other than a brand name such as McCalls), it is a **nondesigner pattern**.

b. Brand

The major brands include McCalls, Butterick, Vogue, and Simplicity. The Spadea Company carries a unique collection of patterns, and these are also in a number of outlets.

c. Style Name/Number

Some examples of style names might be caftan, jumper, suit, bikini, bell bottoms, cardigan, camisole, peasant blouse, tank top, and Western shirt.

The pattern number and size are always printed on the envelope.

ACCESSORIES - articles of apparel that complete an outfit, e.g., shoes, jewelry, etc.

ACTION INSERTS ON SLEEVES - extra material inserted at stress points on garments to permit freedom of movement.

APPLIQUE - applied to cloth or garment.

BACKING - fabric joined to wrong side of garment or garment area, typically for reinforcement or opacity.

BAND - strip used to hold, ornament or complete any part of garment or accessory.

BAR TACK - series of stitches used to reinforce the edges of seams, tucks, pleats, buttonholes, pockets, etc.

BIAS - diagonal direction of fabric.

BIB - panel of cloth sewn into the front panel of a skirt to make a jumper or on pants to make overalls.

BINDING - strip encasing edges as finish or trim.

BODICE - portion of garment above the waist.

BOLT - unit in which fabric is packaged and sold by manufacturer. Usually contains 15 to 20 yards.

BONING OR STAYS - usually made of plastic and used in a corset, bra, swimsuit bodice or strapless dress for shaping and stiffening. Stays are used in men's shirt collars.

CAP SLEEVE - short sleeve just covering the shoulder and not continued under the arm.

CONTRASTING - opposing; showing off differences of color, fabric, shading, etc.

CREW - round neckline that hugs the throat.

DOLMAN - loose sleeve made very wide at the armhole but fitted at the wrist.

EMPIRE - style of French empire period; high waistline, low neckline, loose, straight skirt.

ENCLOSED SEAMS - concealed by two garment layers.

EPAULETS - band of fabric, sometimes fastened with a button, found on the shoulder of some garments (e.g., trench coat).

FACE - to finish an edge by applying a fitted piece of fabric, binding, etc. Also, the right side of the fabric.

FACET - a smooth plane, as on a cut stone; when referring to a gem, having a polished surface.

FLAP - shaped garment piece attached by only one edge.

FLY - fabric used as a lap to conceal opening in garment.

GARTERS - elastic supporters used to hold up hose, attached to girdle or belt.

GAUSS - the unit of magnetic intensity of a magnetic pole at the distance of one centimeter.

GORE - tapered section of garment, wider at lower edge.

GROSGRAIN - fabric or, most commonly, ribbon having heavy crosswise ribs.

"GROW FEATURES" - on children's garments, parts of a garment that can be extended as the child grows. Examples of "grow features" are double hem, tucks at the shoulders and extra long cuffs.

HALTER - neckline having band around neck, attached to front of a backless bodice.

HAND TOOLING - on leather items, designs are made by hand by scratching or hammering into the leather using special tools.

JUMPSUIT - pants and bodice joined in one garment.

KICK PLEAT - pleat used for ease of movement in a narrow skirt; may be a knife, inverted, or box pleat.

KIMONO - loose, wide sleeved robe, fastened at waist with sash.

LAPEL - part of garment that turns back, especially front part of garment that folds back to form continuation of collar.

LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE - a tiny dot or bar of a chemical metallic element that glows when stimulated electronically; used in digital displays of some solid-state timepieces.

MACHINE EMBOSSING - designs made by machine on leather items.

MINI - hem length falling at mid-thigh.

NAP - soft surface with fibers that lie smoothly in one direction.

NEGLIGEE - decorative dressing gown.

NOTIONS - items other than fabric or pattern required to complete garment.

PEIGNOIR - a robe that matches a nightgown.

PIECE GOODS - fabric sold on pieces of fixed length or by the yard.

PIECINGS - when the crotch and leg are not cut of one pattern, odd pieces of material are used to make the crotch.

PINKING - cutting raw edge with pinking or scalloping shears to retard raveling.

RAGLAN SLEEVES - one that extends to the neckline, set in by seams slanting from underarm front and back.

RAW EDGE - unfinished edge of fabric.

REINFORCED KNEES - to prevent wearing through this stress point, an extra layer of fabric is sewn to the knee.

REMNANT - unsold end of piece goods, leftover piece of cloth.

REVERSIBLE - item is meant to be worn with either side out. The seams are hidden between the outside and inside layers of fabric.

SEWN-IN BRA or BUILT-IN BRA - the garment is made with a bra built into it (e.g., sundress).

SHIRRING - a method of gathering fabric to create decorative fullness.

SMOCKING - rows of shirring done in a pattern to add some stretch to a garment and for decoration.

SPORTSWEAR - garments meant for informal or casual wear.

THREAD COUNT - number of threads in one square inch of fabric.

TOPSTITCHING - functional or decorative stitching added to emphasize the structural lines or to keep seams, edges, and pleats flat. Neither stitching used to attach patch pockets nor decorative stitching on jeans pockets is topstiching.

TUNIC - long top, worn over another garment.

TWILL TAPE - firmly woven tape.

VENT - faced or lined slash in garment for ease of movement.

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